صكذا من الاصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper | Paris, Monday, July 14, 1997 | No. 35,572

TODAY: SPORTS Herald Tribune Sports, Page 20

Soros Gets No Thanks For Gifts

Wary of Reforms, Belarus Bristles

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

MINSK, Belarus — For the past decade, George Soros, the Hungarian-born financier and philanthropist, has spent more than a billion dollars promoting a free press and political pluralism abroad — everything the world's authoritarian rulers despise.

Now some of those political leaders are fighting back.

In Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia and Croatia, Mr. Soros's foundations have been accused of shielding spies and breaking currency laws. His employees have been assaulted and threatened with imprisonment or financial sanction for alleged crimes.

Here in Belarus, Mr. Soros recently suspended operations after the government, headed by Alexander Lukashenko, the popular but autocratic 42-year-old president, fined a Soros foundation $3 million dollars for alleged tax violations and seized its bank account.

While expressing a desire to resolve the crisis here and lessen tensions with other authoritarian governments, the man whose own fortune was made in high-stakes business gambles is vowing not to back down.

"We would like to continue working in Belarus, to do what we can wherever we can," Mr. Soros said in a recent interview in New York. "But we insist that all our foundations remain independent. We will not play by Mr. Lukashenko's rules."

The growing pressure on Mr. Soros's philanthropic empire, which stretches from South Africa to Haiti and employs 1,300 people in 24 countries, with two regional offices in New York and Budapest, appears to have only stiffened his resolve.

This year he opened five new offices in Central Asia — Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia — and one in Guatemala, his first in Latin America. Soon he is to open nine new foundations in southern Africa, he said, expanding the number of countries in which his foundations are active to 40.

Moreover, given his growing personal fortune, which friends estimate at $5 billion, his efforts are likely to continue at current levels for at least a decade, and perhaps for two.

While American foreign aid in the last decade has been cut in half in real terms, Mr. Soros, 66, recently signed a 20-year lease on his new headquarters in New York.

In Central Europe alone, he spent more than $123 million between 1989 and 1994 trying to help democracy take root — roughly five

See SOROS, Page 10



Jim Hollander/Reuters

Basques protesting ETA tactics of violence in the long struggle for independence demonstrating in Pamplona on Sunday against death of a hostage.

ETA Killing Of Hostage Stirs a Fury In Spain

Clashes Break Out, And Some Basques See Harm to Cause

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PAMPLONA, Spain — The Basque separatist movement ETA became the target of nationwide fury Sunday over the murder of a hostage, Miguel Angel Blanco Garrido.

Gunmen abducted Mr. Blanco on Thursday and killed him two days later after the government in Madrid refused a demand to transfer about 500 Basque inmates scattered throughout the country to prisons in the autonomous Basque region.

He was a town councilman in Ermua in the northern Basque region and a member of the prime minister's conservative Popular Party.

Clashes erupted when ETA supporters interrupted mourning for the murdered hostage, burning red scarves left at Pamplona town hall as a sign of public grief for Mr. Blanco, 29, who died Sunday after being shot twice in the head.

Police officers used tear gas and fired rubber bullets to end clashes outside the offices of Herri Batasuna, the ETA political wing.

Eighteen people were treated for injuries in hospitals in the city, said Jose Miguel Olaiz, of the SOS-Navarra medical assistance organization.

The Herri Batasuna's offices in Mr. Blanco's hometown of Ermua were attacked with gasoline bombs late Saturday, causing damage but no injuries.

Pope John Paul II denounced the killing of the Basque town council member as an "act of blood."

France called it "cowardly."

"After this murder, ETA is more isolated than ever," Basque political leaders said in a statement after an urgent meeting.

"If they were not loved yesterday, they are despised today."

More than a million Spaniards vented their fury at the kidnapping in unprecedented weekend demonstrations across the country.

When the clashes erupted in Pamplona, the city was packed with tens of thousands of visitors celebrating the bull-running festival that began a week ago.

The festival was suspended for a day to show "sadness and indignation" over Mr. Blanco's abduction and shooting. It resumed Sunday night.

In Mr. Blanco's hometown of Ermua, thousands gathered in solidarity with his family on Sunday afternoon chanting "ETA, enough! We want peace!"

Spain's two leading trade unions called on workers across the country to stop at noon and observe 10 minutes of silence.

Mr. Blanco was found bound and bleeding on a roadside shortly after the deadline.

He was taken to hospital in the Basque city San Sebastian, where he died.

His ordeal touched a raw nerve among Spaniards, who in recent months have faced growing ETA violence.

The group has killed nearly 800 people in a 29-year fight for independence.

Basque leaders and a government official in Madrid called for the isolation of ETA's political arm, Herri Batasuna, a party that holds seats in the Basque and Navarre regional parliaments and the national congress.

The Basque government head, Jose Antonio Ardanza, said that the Herri Batasuna members were "silent" accomplices to ETA and he vowed to stop cooperating with them in efforts to pacify the troubled region.

The political party linked to ETA has generally seen its support decline to about 10 percent at the polls when it fields candidates for national, regional and local offices, although it maintains more support in towns of the Basque region. *(AFP, Reuters, AP, NYT)*

China Pegs Reformer For Top Post

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — For nearly a decade, and certainly since the Tiananmen Square massacres of student demonstrators eight years ago, millions of Chinese have awaited the day when the country's hard-line and unpopular prime minister, Li Peng, would be forced to step down by a constitutional limit on his term.

Now, as the end of Mr. Li's 10 years in office approaches, it appears that the leading economic reformer in China, Zhu Rongji, has pulled ahead of the pack of contenders seeking to replace Mr. Li.

A Chinese official who has been promoting one of Mr. Zhu's rivals for the job said, "It seems that all the other candidates have faded into the background."

"The people I talk to who are very well informed say that the decision has essentially been made," said a Western banker with high-level contacts in the Communist Party who has worked closely with Mr. Zhu over the years.

And a senior Western diplomat said, "I now don't hear any other name but Mr. Zhu."

Of course, in the secret councils of the Communist Party anything could still happen. But whereas a year ago the Chinese capital was full of stories that Mr. Zhu did not want the job and that other powerful figures were promoting themselves for it, a consensus has emerged around Mr. Zhu in recent months. And Mr. Zhu now tells confidants that he wants the job.

The ascension of Mr. Zhu, a 69-year-old economic planner, to the post of prime minister would certainly be acclaimed as a critical indicator that China's leaders, after the death of Deng Xiaoping this year, intend to ensure that economic reform stays on track by putting its management in the hands of a pragmatic and progressive senior leader.

See CHINA, Page 10

Soil vs. Business at Famed Chateau

Family Feud and Corporate Raid Mix With Wine at France's d'Yquem

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SAUTERNES, France — The clock on a 16th-century tower at Chateau d'Yquem has stopped, and the view over the vineyards descending to the Garonne River is of a tranquillity that suggests time may indeed stand still here where wine and myth overlap.

Tranquillity, however, is precisely what is lacking at Yquem. The chateau that makes one of the greatest French wines is embroiled in an acrimonious battle for control involving family rifts, corporate raiders, allegations of embezzlement, charges of mental infirmity and even physical violence.

Yquem is exceptional enough to warrant a category of its own — *premier grand cru*, or first great growth — that was created for it in the 1855 classification of the best white wines of Bordeaux. Its unctuous, nectarlike perfection — drawn from grapes afflicted with the botrytis cinerea, or noble rot — has long made it the greatest of Sauternes. Its sober label — "Chateau d'Yquem. Lur Saluces" — sums up the complete identification, over centuries, of a dynasty and a wine.

Its fate is therefore being watched as a barometer of the battle raging in this country's soul between a national identity rooted in the rich soil of France and the impersonal forces of global capitalism: Two people now claim to be the owner of Chateau d'Yquem. One represents the soil; the other, the market.

The first is Count Alexandre de Lur Saluces. The count, 63, is the sixth Lur Saluces to preside at Yquem since 1785, and he has controlled production of the wine since his uncle, Marquis Bertrand de Lur Saluces, died on Dec. 19, 1968.

The second is Bernard Arnault, the most aggressive figure in the rather staid French corporate world and the nearest equivalent that France offers to a Wall Street corporate raider.

The increasingly vicious battle between these two has become the talk of Bordeaux and has illustrated, as the restaurateur Jean-Marie Amat observed, that "rot, unfortunately, is by no means always noble."

Gazing over his vines recently at a storm approaching from the west, Alexandre de Lur Saluces said: "Everything you see here is the fruit of an obstinate pursuit of perfection by my family. I feel deeply worried, agitated and disappointed when I think that the continuity that has created this very fragile environment is now threatened by a corporate shark."

It is in such brisk terms that the count habitually refers to Mr. Arnault, 48, a restless entrepreneur who over the past decade has assembled a luxury-goods empire that includes Moet & Chandon Champagne, Louis Vuitton luggage, Hennessy cognac, and the Givenchy and Dior fashion houses.

Seven months ago Mr. Arnault announced that his company, LVMH,

See WINE, Page 7

Markets See a Euro on Time but Weak

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For financial markets, the poker game between France and Germany over the fiscal criteria for forming a European monetary union has a foregone conclusion: Monetary union will take place, as planned, at the start of 1999.

This conviction is being played out in European bond markets, where the currency risk is evaporating on 10-year Italian and Spanish government debt on the assumption that by redemption time all the paper will have been transformed into euros.

The same story is being played out in the foreign-exchange market, where the dollar has risen to a six-year high against the Deutsche mark while virtually standing still against the yen — highlighting the fact that it is not the dollar that is getting stronger but rather the mark that is getting weaker.

The yen is also currently at a six-year high against the mark.

The pound has risen to a seven-year high, but that is due as much to the strength of the pound in a time of rising British interest rates as to the weakness of the mark.

In spite of the formidable obstacles both France and Germany face in strictly fulfilling the debt and deficit criteria for membership in monetary union, investors are convinced that the common currency will be created and

See EMU, Page 10

East Europeans hope that a strong euro will emerge. Page 11.

AGENDA



Sadjan Ilic/The Associated Press

SERBIAN FUNERAL — Momcilo Krajisnik, a Bosnian Serb leader, at the rites of Simo Drljaca, the former police chief who died in a gun battle. NATO's image in the region is at stake. Page 10.

Leader of Coup in Cambodia Calls for 'Free and Fair' Vote

Amid signs of emerging international acceptance for his week-old coup in Cambodia, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen called Sunday for "free and fair" elections. He urged Parliament to convene and said he supported the protection of human rights and a free press.

King Norodom Sihanouk, the titular leader of Cambodia, sent a message from China calling Mr. Hun Sen "victorious" and declining to condemn the armed action. Western diplomats, meanwhile, reported continued violence and some arrests by Mr. Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party. Page 4.

Diplomats and analysts said the root of the problems leading to the coup was Mr. Hun Sen's unwillingness to share power with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, his co-prime minister. But they also blamed the international community for overlooking warning signs that Cambodia's peace was unstable. Page 4.

Books ..... Page 9.
Crossword ..... Page 9.
Opinion ..... Page 8.
Sports ..... Pages 18-20.

The Intermarket ..... Page 6.

The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

Yeltsin's Political Gamble: Ending Housing Subsidies

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The burning issue for Russians these days is not NATO expansion or President Boris Yeltsin's health. It is Mr. Yeltsin's plan to end housing and utility subsidies.

In a politically risky move that has galvanized much of Russia, Mr. Yeltsin is pressing to phase out the enormous subsidies by 2003. The logic is clear: Six years after the Soviet Union collapsed, Russia has emerged with an economy that is part free-market and part socialist.

Prices for food and clothing have soared, often exceeding those in the West. But most Russians still pay a pittance for shelter, leaving cash-strapped local governments to pick up most of the tab.

Housing subsidies, geared to apartment size, benefit the emerging middle class more than the poor. At the same time, they eat up scarce funds that could be used to pay back wages, retrain displaced workers or improve the nation's dismal health care.

Utility subsidies have spawned an almost palpable disdain for energy conservation. Russia is still a land where tenants compensate for overheated radiators by throwing open the windows, leave water taps running and think nothing of leaving on the lights when they leave the room. Water and gas meters for apartments are rare, though electricity meters are common.

"In Russia we consume five times more heating oil or natural gas to heat a square meter of housing than they do in northern Europe," said Boris Nemtsov, the first deputy prime minister, who has played a lead role in promoting the plan.

The plan would phase out the subsidies by 2003, except for those going to poor and lower-middle-income tenants. It also calls for taking maintenance services away from the government and allowing private companies to bid for them.

But this is an issue that turns as much on politics and psychology as on economics. Populist politicians have already had a field day attacking the plan. Regional leaders who back it privately have often been loath to endorse it publicly.

Accustomed to cheap rents and battered by high prices in other sectors of the economy, many Russians view the projected fourfold increase in hous-

See RUSSIA, Page 7

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5.50	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,800 Lire	Spain	225 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kuwait	700 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

In Alaska, a Grim Battle for Oil vs. a Way of Life

By Carey Goldberg
New York Times Service

NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE, Alaska — Here at the treeless top of the world, the tundra stretches so empty and far that one can fly for hundreds and hundreds of miles through the nightless summer and see nothing but shades of green.

In places, the earth seems to be made of crocodile skin, the grassland cracked into great pentagons by the shifting of permafrost. In others, algae-filled lakes bejewel the land with ochre, chartreuse and amber tiger eyes.

In a few spots, caribou trample their way to the Arctic Ocean to get away from black blizzards of mosquitoes, and Inupiat Eskimos hunt them as they have for thousands of years.

Beneath some of these places, geologists say, is enough oil to justify drilling.

This complex combination of Arctic wonderland and potential profit is a 23-million-acre (5.68-million-hectare) swath of federal land called the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

It is an obscure corner of American geography, designated a petroleum reserve for the U.S. Navy in 1923 and, aside from some disappointing exploration drilling for oil and gas, largely ignored since then.

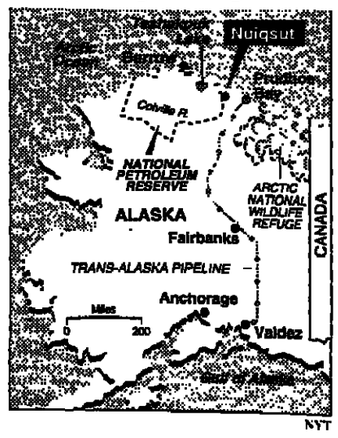
But with the fight over drilling in its North Slope neighbor, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, at something of a stalemate, and with new oil strikes and techniques making development here more enticing, the reserve is fast becoming the focus of a debate over another of the last wildernesses.

On an extensive inspection tour here last week to help him decide about opening the reserve to commercial oil leasing, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt pronounced the area "a very fragile and important ecological resource," one he saw firsthand by rafting, hiking and flying.

Obviously moved by meetings with scores of the Inupiat Eskimos, including a visit to a family fishing camp where caribou carcasses dangled outside like shirts on a clothesline, he called the reserve "the last frontier where we see a genuine subsistence form of life."

But he also listened attentively as oil company executives and scientists assured him that new technology — and

See ALASKA, Page 7



NYT

National Split Personality / **Democracy and Torture**

Turkey's Troubled Human Rights Record

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — Every Saturday at noon, as they have done for more than two years, about 100 Turks converge on a bustling plaza in central Istanbul and quietly sit on the pavement.

There are usually no speeches and no placards. The protesters, mostly women, make their point by silently displaying photographs of their missing loved ones, although their emotion sometimes boils over into a chant, like "Mothers' anger will strangle the murderers." After half an hour they rise and go their separate ways.

"Three men in civilian clothes grabbed my husband as he left the house one night in 1995," one of the protesters, Hanim Tosun, 32, said on a recent Saturday. "They were carrying pistols and walkie-talkies. We checked the license number of their car and found it was registered to the police. That was almost two years ago. We have tried everything to find him, but the police tell us nothing."

Mrs. Tosun's husband was a street vendor who had served three years in prison on charges of collaborating with Kurdish guerrillas in southeastern Turkey and had come to Istanbul to start a new life. He is now a statistic, one of an unknown number of Turks believed to have disappeared while in police custody.

As Mrs. Tosun and the other "Saturday mothers" carried out their weekly protest, people around them went about their business. At nearby kiosks, newspapers carried bold headlines accusing politicians of various abuses. Organizers of rightist and leftist parties huddled in offices, making plans for the coming election campaign.

"This is in many ways a very free country, so free that people can go to the polls and change their government whenever they want," Orhan Pamuk, a prominent young novelist, said in an interview. "But it is also a country with a horrible human rights record. Probably there is no country in the world where this contradiction is so sharp and clear."

Turkey's human rights record is the subject of endless debate, not only here but also in the Western world. Turkish officials say the problem is exaggerated, but it is one of the main reasons why the European Union insists on holding Turkey at arm's length and why some Westerners consider Turkey to be a difficult partner.

Many strategists in Washington and in European capitals agree that because of Turkey's membership in NATO, its geographical position, its history and its role as a defender of secular democracy in the Muslim world, Turkey could become even more important than it has been.

But they also say that before Turkey can become a full partner of the West or a desirable model for the new nations of the Caucasus and Central Asia, it must resolve nagging questions about the way it treats prisoners and dissenters.

"Human rights and freedom of expression are very important issues for the image of Turkey, and they condition many people's reflex reaction to questions about Turkey's role in Europe," said Michael Lake, the European Union envoy in Ankara.

"This reflex is so strong that it outweighs important perceptions of Turkey, such as its strategic importance, its place in the foreign and security architecture of Europe, and even its growing importance as an economic partner."

Hanging over the human rights debate is the war being waged by Kurdish nationalists in southeastern Turkey. Most charges of human rights abuses in Turkey stem from incidents in that region. As many as 80 percent of the charges arising in other parts of the country, according to several human rights advocates, are somehow related to that conflict.

"Tens of thousands of people have been killed out there," said Sabri Ergul, a member of the human rights committee in Parliament. The remains of Turkish soldiers and civilians slain in the fighting "have come back to nearly every town and village in Turkey," he added. "Naturally people are very angry about this. They develop the feeling that whatever has to be done to stop terrorism is justified."

"Terrorism is the problem of our age, but our age is also the age of human rights," Mr. Ergul said.



Susan R. Winter/The New York Times

The weekly gathering of 'Saturday mothers' in central Istanbul is a sign of how Turkey's human rights abuses contrast with the nation's democratic traditions. Every Saturday women and some men assemble with photos of missing loved ones.

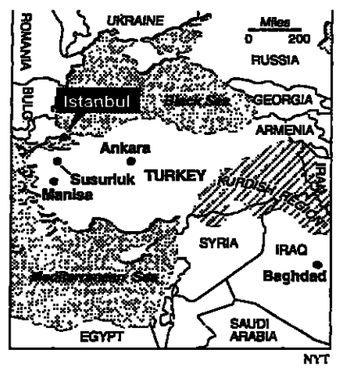
"The great mistake that is made here is the belief that when you combat terrorism, you don't have to respect democracy and law."

Mr. Ergul is involved in one of Turkey's most important torture-related cases. He is a lawyer for the families of 16 teenagers who were arrested last year for scrawling leftist graffiti on walls and who are accused of belonging to subversive organizations in the western town of Manisa.

Although the police have admitted that the teenagers confessed to their crimes under torture, they were found guilty and sentenced to terms of up to 12 years in prison. A public prosecutor in Manisa has filed suit against 10 police officers accused of having carried out the torture, but the government is drawing out the case and seems to hope that it will somehow fade away.

It is doing the same in another important case, the investigation of officers charged in the 1996 beating death of a journalist, Metin Goktepe.

"The government, especially the Interior Ministry, protects the police who torture," Mr. Ergul said. "They encourage it. They are the ones telling the police forces to behave this way, so naturally they are not in a position to prosecute officers who follow their instructions."



NYT

HUMAN RIGHTS advocates say that besides torture in detention centers and the "mystery killings" of perceived Kurdish nationalists, the other principal human-rights problem in Turkey is the ban on statements deemed to threaten national unity. Laws that forbid these statements are applied most often against those who question government policy in the Kurdish region.

It is generally considered criminal to suggest that the army shares responsibility for the carnage there, to advocate peace talks or to assert that the government should treat the Kurds as a distinct ethnic group that deserves autonomy.

These laws are often used in cases that devastate Turkey's image. Last year, for example, one of the country's most beloved cultural figures, the novelist Yasar Kemal, was sentenced to a 20-month prison term for making pro-Kurdish statements that were interpreted as separatist propaganda.

Mr. Kemal's sentence was suspended, as often happens in such cases. Nonetheless, human-rights advocates say that more than 70 journalists and writers are in jail for statements they have made.

Turkish officials concede that torture is sometimes used in detention centers, but they insist that it is not systematic and not approved by the authorities. They also assert that laws against separatist propaganda must be judged in the context of a civil conflict in which terrorism has been a principal weapon.

At a news conference in London last year, Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller said that Turkey "has decided to take a series of measures in order to totally eliminate in practice the crime of torture, which as a matter of fact is forbidden by our laws." After she spoke, Parliament passed a law cutting the maximum time defendants may be held incommunicado to 10 days from 30.

Perhaps the most illuminating human rights case in Turkey is the complex scandal that emerged after a spectacular car crash near the western town of Susurluk in November that killed a top police official and an escaped heroin smuggler. A pro-government Kurdish clan leader, who is also a member of Parliament, survived.

Questions about what the three men were doing in a car together led to accusations of government involvement in smuggling, death squads, illegal repression in the southeast and other crimes.

But a parliamentary investigation of the scandal fizzled out after senior military and civilian leaders signaled that they would not cooperate. Many Turks believe responsibility for the crimes reaches so high that a full investigation is impossible.

"I'm glad we had Susurluk," said Taciser Belge, coordinator of the Istanbul-based human rights group Helsinki Citizens Assembly.

"Now when we speak about these things, people realize that we're not making up stories. Since Susurluk, people understand that when things like mystery killings happen, the army and the state are involved. This is very new in Turkey."

Three Hurt in Explosions At Luxury Havana Hotels

Cuba Blames Americans in Attack on Tourists

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Explosions shattered windows at two luxury hotels in Havana, officials said, hurting three people and prompting tourists to run for cover.

Ambulances arrived at the Capri and Nacional hotels in central Havana. Cuba's Interior Ministry said three people were slightly hurt in the blasts Saturday and blamed unnamed attackers from the United States.

"The Interior Ministry has evidence that those responsible for these actions, as well as the materials utilized, came from the United States," said a statement carried by the official Cuban press agency, Prensa Latina.

The Mexican news agency Notimex quoted Tourism Minister Osmany Cienfuegos of Cuba as saying the blasts were "evidently an action by our enemies."

No cause was given for the explosions. If deliberate, they would amount to rare acts of politically oriented violence in the tightly controlled Communist state.

Television news reports also quoted bystanders as saying at least three people were hurt, including one by flying glass.

Notimex said the first explosion took place at the Capri, and was followed 10 minutes later by a blast several blocks away at the Hotel Nacional, a Havana landmark.

A receptionist at the Capri hotel said that the explosion there was "kind of strong," and that lobby windows had been shattered.

Carlos Alvarez, a Spanish tourist, was leaving his 11th floor room at the Capri when the blast went off.

"It felt like an earthquake," he said.

There have been previous rumors of bombings at Cuban tourist hotels. There have also been attempts by radical Florida-based exile groups to deter tourism — including one years ago when a speedboat sprayed bullets at foreign hotels on Varadero Beach east of Havana. No one was hurt.

In Miami, Jorge Mas Canosa, chairman of the Cuban American National Foundation exile group, said President Fidel Castro's government was responsible for the blasts.

Ricardo Alarcon, the president of the Cuban Parliament and a top official in Mr. Castro's government, last month dismissed rumors of bombings and accused the United States of not doing enough to discourage Cuban exiles from attacking the island.

"It is one of the safest places in the world," he said of Cuba.

The Cuban government said that more than 1 million tourists had visited the country in 1996, spending about $1.3 billion. Tourism has become Cuba's largest gross source of foreign revenue.

■ Guevara's Remains Returned

The remains of the leftist guerrilla Ernesto "Che" Guevara arrived in Cuba almost 30 years after he was captured and shot in October 1967 while leading an abortive rebel uprising in Bolivia, Reuters reported from Havana.

Mr. Castro was present at a solemn ceremony Saturday at San Antonio de los Banos air base about 20 miles (30 kilometers) south of Havana, where Guevara's remains were flown from Bolivia.

The remains were brought to Cuba along with those of three Cuban guerrilla comrades unearthed from the same secret grave near Vallegrande in Bolivia last week by a team of Latin American experts.

Present to meet Guevara's remains were family members, old comrades and senior members of the Cuban government.

An Argentine-born doctor, Guevara served as Mr. Castro's right-hand man during the rebel struggle that brought Mr. Castro to power in 1959. He became one of Cuba's most revered heroes and an icon for a generation of leftists around the world.

The return of Guevara's remains comes in a year that Cuba has officially tagged the "year of the 30th anniversary" of the fall in battle of the Heroic Guerrilla and his comrades."

Crash Toll at 21 As Cubans Find Flight Recorder

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Recovery teams searching Caribbean waters where a Cuban airliner crashed have recovered the plane's in-flight data recorder and 21 bodies, an official report said.

The other 23 people aboard the aircraft were missing and feared dead.

Cubana de Aviacion Flight 787, bound for Havana, plunged into the sea Friday night about three minutes after takeoff from the southeast city of Santiago de Cuba, a spokesman for the airline, Manolo Fernandez, said by telephone from Havana.

Mr. Fernandez said 39 passengers and a crew of five were on the Russian-made, twin-engine An-24 aircraft. There were eight non-Cubans on the flight, six Spaniards and two Brazilians, he said.

Cuban Navy ships and Air Force planes searching calm seas about four kilometers (two and a half miles) off the coast found the plane's in-flight data recorder, or black box, and parts of the fuselage on Saturday, the official Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported. The flight recorder will be examined by a 40-member government commission to determine the cause of the accident.

Israeli Troops Wound 16 In Clashes in West Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HEBRON, West Bank — Israeli troops wounded 16 Arabs, including five journalists, during clashes in Hebron on Sunday as Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu warned Palestinians that they would pay a high price if the violence continued.

Not even concrete barriers erected overnight by the Israeli Army along an invisible line dividing this tense West Bank city could keep the Palestinians and Israelis from colliding in the streets.

Palestinians on the side of the city ruled by the Palestine Liberation Organization hurled stones and gasoline bombs at soldiers in the Israeli-occupied part of the city.

Witnesses said the troops responded with rubber-coated metal bullets and live ammunition, wounding 16.

"Our aim is to prevent a deterioration but if there will be a deterioration on the other side, it will have a very high price," Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said during a weekly meeting of cabinet ministers, according to a statement issued after the meeting.

Hebron has been the scene of almost daily disorders and unrest for more than two weeks.

A cameraman from Abu Dhabi was hit in the head with a rubber-coated bullet and seriously hurt.

Soldiers also shot and wounded a cameraman working for the U.S. television network ABC and one from The Associated Press.

Palestinians accused the soldiers of imposing a collective punishment by putting up the barriers and isolating the 20,000 Palestinians living on the Israeli-held side from the 80,000 living under self-rule.

The soldiers are protecting 400 Jewish settlers who live amid Arabs in the heart of Hebron. *(Reuters, AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Over, BA Phases In

LONDON (Reuters) — British Airways will be unable to resume normal flights until well into this week as a result of a three-day strike by cabin staff.

The 72-hour strike ended early Saturday, but the airline was able to operate only three-quarters of its intercontinental flights from London's Heathrow airport, its main hub, and about 45 percent of European services and 40 percent of domestic flights.

British Airways said it expected to operate 85 percent of its long-distance flights from Gatwick airport, south of London.

By Monday, 85 percent of scheduled long-distance flights from Heathrow should take off, rising to 90 percent Tuesday, the airline said.

But only 60 percent of European services will operate on those two days from Heathrow, and just over half of domestic British flights.

Gatwick should return to normal by Tuesday, according to the airline.

"We are working hard to get our operations back to normal as fast as we can. In the meantime, we are doing our utmost to provide alternative travel arrangements for customers booked on any flights which we cannot operate," the airline said.

Cabin crew staff members had gone on strike over a plan by the airline to restructure pay and conditions as part of a campaign to sharpen its competitiveness.

Manila Monitors Prime Beach

Officials began monitoring water pollution Sunday at the Philippines' most famous beach, on Boracay Island, to help settle a dispute between government departments.

Two weeks ago, the Environment Department said swimming at the beach was unsafe because of coliform bacteria, a sign of fecal contamination. Tourism Secretary Mina Gabor condemned the move and jumped into the water at Boracay in an effort to show that the beach was safe for swimming. *(AP)*

Have you been to
THE INTERMARKET
today?
Don't miss it. A lot happens there.

LIVING IN THE U.S.?
Now printed in New York
for same day
delivery in key cities.
To subscribe, call
1-800-882 2884
Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

R. Andersen, Bridge Whiz, Dies

New York Times Service

Ron Andersen, 56, one of the top bridge players in the world, died July 3 in Chicago after suffering three strokes associated with kidney failure, according to his brother, Kenneth Andersen.

In 1977, Mr. Andersen became the first player to win more than 2,000 master points in a year, giving him the Barry Crane Top 500 title, which designates the top player on the tournament circuit. He won the title again — in 1980, 1983 and 1986.

He was a three-time winner of the prestigious Spingold Knockout Team Championship, in 1983, 1986 and 1988, and his eight other national titles included two victories in the Reisinger Board-a-Match Team Championship, in 1980 and 1992.

ARTS & ANTIQUES
Appears every Saturday.
To advertise contact
Kimberly Guerrand-Betrancourt
Tel.: + 33 (0) 1 41 43 94 76
Fax: + 33 (0) 1 41 43 93 70
or your nearest IHT office
or representative.

DEATH NOTICE

BERRY, Dean,
died suddenly in Amman, Jordan on July 1st., much loved father of Anne, Margaret, Glenn and Alison, past husband of Kathryn and fond partner of Judith. A Memorial service will be held in St. Bride's Church, Fleet St., London ENGLAND on Wednesday 15th October at 12 noon. Letters to the family at 27 Pier ". Charlestown, MA 02129. USA. Donations if desired to SCOPE at 12 Park Crescent London W1N 41Q ENGLAND

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather



North America
Hot and humid in the Northeast Tuesday through Thursday. The Northwest will be pleasant Tuesday, but strong thunderstorms with hail are likely Wednesday night and Thursday. Strong thunderstorms will also rumble through the Great Lakes region. severe weather is possible.

Europe
There could be a stray shower in London Tuesday then the weather is calm for Wednesday and Thursday. Cloudy with rain from the Netherlands and southern Germany to northern Italy and the Balkans; drenching rain is likely in northern Greece. Dry but cool over Eastern Europe.

Asia
Heavy rain is likely over southern Japan and from near Shanghai inland across southeastern China to eastern Tibet. Hot and dry in Beijing and across nearly all of northern and western China. Very warm and humid in Hong Kong with some sun and the chance for showers each day.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algarve	27/80	19/66 s	26/79	10/61 r
Amsterdam	22/71	13/55 r	20/68	12/53 pc
Ankara	26/79	7/44 pc	23/73	7/44 pc
Athens	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	21/70 s
Barcelona	26/79	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 pc
Belgrade	28/82	13/55 s	29/84	16/61 s
Berlin	25/77	16/61 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Brussels	21/70	12/53 r	21/70	12/53 pc
Budapest	27/80	15/59 s	28/82	15/59 pc
Copenhagen	21/70	11/52 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Costa Del Sol	28/82	21/70 s	25/77	17/62 pc
Dublin	17/62	13/55 c	20/68	13/55 c
Edinburgh	17/62	10/50 pc	19/66	11/52 c
Florence	32/89	16/61 s	31/88	16/61 s
Frankfurt	24/75	13/55 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Geneva	27/80	13/55 r	25/77	12/53 pc
Helsinki	20/68	8/46 s	20/68	8/46 s
Istanbul	24/75	16/61 pc	25/77	15/59 pc
Kiev	21/70	11/52 c	21/70	11/52 c
Las Palmas	25/77	18/61 s	22/71	18/64 s
Lisbon	26/79	19/66 s	26/79	18/64 r
London	21/70	12/53 c	21/70	12/53 sh
Madrid	35/95	19/64 s	32/89	17/62 c
Mallorca	24/75	19/66 s	23/73	21/70 pc
Milan	31/88	18/64 pc	28/82	15/59 s
Moscow	20/68	12/53 c	21/70	9/48 pc
Munich	25/77	16/61 pc	18/66	11/52 sh
Nice	29/82	19/66 s	27/80	18/64 s
Oslo	24/75	14/57 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Paris	21/70	9/48 pc	21/70	12/53 pc
Prague	26/79	14/57 pc	23/73	13/55 sh
Reykjavik	13/55	9/48 r	13/55	8/46 c
Riga	21/70	10/50 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Rome	28/82	16/61 s	29/84	17/62 s
St. Petersburg	18/64	9/48 pc	19/66	11/52 s
Stockholm	21/70	12/53 s	21/70	11/52 s
Strasbourg	25/77	13/55 r	23/73	12/53 pc
Tallinn	21/70	8/46 s	19/66	11/52 s
Tbilisi	27/80	18/61 sh	28/82	18/64 r
Venice	28/82	19/64 pc	27/80	18/61 pc
Vienna	26/79	16/61 s	24/75	18/61 r
Warsaw	22/71	11/52 pc	23/73	10/50 pc
Zurich	26/79	15/59 t	21/70	12/53 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/102	27/80 s	38/100	27/80 s
Beirut	28/79	18/64 s	24/75	18/64 s
Cairo	35/95	18/64 s	34/93	18/64 s
Damascus	29/84	12/53 s	28/82	13/55 s
Jerusalem	27/80	13/55 s	29/79	13/55 s
Luxor	46/115	20/68 s	45/107	19/66 s
Riyadh	40/104	22/71 s	42/107	23/73 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Anchorage	17/62	10/50 sh	19/66	11/52 pc
Atlanta	33/91	23/73 s	33/91	23/73 pc
Boston	34/93	23/73 pc	31/31	20/68 pc
Chicago	34/93	20/68 pc	29/84	18/61 pc
Dallas	37/98	23/73 s	35/95	23/73 s
Denver	33/91	16/61 s	33/91	16/61 s
Detroit	33/91	22/71 c	32/89	18/64 pc
Honolulu	29/84	22/71 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	36/97	23/73 pc	36/93	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	33/91	18/61 s	32/89	17/62 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	26/79 t
Minneapolis	31/88	19/66 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Montreal	28/84	20/68 pc	27/80	20/68 pc
Nassau	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	35/95	23/73 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Orlando	33/91	22/71 t	34/93	23/73 t
Phoenix	42/107	29/84 s	43/109	29/84 s
San Fran	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Seattle	26/79	14/57 c	24/75	14/57 pc
Toronto	29/84	18/64 s	25/77	16/61 pc
Vancouver	22/71	12/53 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Washington	35/95	24/75 s	33/91	23/73 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Amsterdam	37/98	17/62 s	38/100	19/66 s
Bali	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Bangkok	31/88	26/79 t	31/88	25/77 t
Beijing	39/102	25/79 s	38/100	27/80 s
Bombay	29/84	26/79 t	28/82	25/79 t
Calcutta	33/91	26/79 r	32/89	26/77 sh
Chiang Mai	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 r
Colombo	30/86	25/77 pc	30/86	25/77 pc
Manila	31/88	26/79 r	31/88	26/79 r
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 r	31/88	24/75 r
Hong Kong	29/84	25/77 r	29/84	26/79 r
Islamabad	44/111	29/84 s	44/111	31/88 s
Jakarta	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Karachi	36/97	28/82 s	34/93	28/82 pc
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	32/89	21/70 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Manila	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	36/97	27/80 sh	32/89	28/82 pc
Phnom Penh	30/86	25/77 t	31/88	24/75 r
Phuket	31/88	26/79 t	31/88	26/79 r
Rangoon	31/88	25/79 t	31/88	24/75 r
Seoul	32/89	22/71 s	29/84	23/73 c
Shanghai	33/91	27/80 c	33/91	25/77 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Taipei	33/91	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Tokyo	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	26/79 pc
Vientiane	31/88	26/79 t	29/84	26/79 r

Africa

Algiers	33/91	22/71 pc	35/95	22/71 pc
Cape Town	24/75	11/52 s	21/70	7/44 s
Casablanca	30/86	14/57 pc	19/66	18/61 s
Harare	19/66	8/46 s	21/70	9/48 pc
Jo'burg	28/82	13/55 c	28/82	13/55 r
Nairobi	24/75	8/46 pc	24/75	8/46 pc
Tunis	37/98	23/73 s	36/97	21/70 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	17/62	8/43 pc	14/57	10/50 c
Caracas	31/88	24/75 t	30/86	24/75 t
Lima	22/71	17/62 pc	21/70	17/62 pc
Mexico City	26/79	14/57 c	20/68	12/53 s
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	19/66 s	26/79	21/70 s
Santiago	15/61	3/37 pc	8/46	3/37 c

Oceania

Auckland	12/53	6/43 pc	10/50	4/39 s
Sydney	19/61	12/53 r	17/62	9/48 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

هكذا من الاصل

صكذا من الاصل

THE AMERICAS

Town Healing Slowly a Year After TWA Crash

By Matthew Purdy
New York Times Service

MONTOURSVILLE, Pennsylvania — The graves are clustered on the cemetery hilltop, and next to each hangs a wind chime that catches the breeze sweeping off the surrounding mountains. Every gust brings a round of shimmering notes that rise like the excited chatter of children. But as the wind begins to die, the sound slows to a mournful metallic dirge.

The cycle is constant among the graves of the 16 teenagers and five adults who a year ago left this small town etched in the hills and farms of central Pennsylvania for the thrill of a high school French-club romp through Paris.

Their adventure ended in disaster on the sultry evening of July 17, 1996, when Trans World Airlines Flight 800 exploded and crashed into the Atlantic Ocean 11 minutes after taking off from Kennedy International Airport.

One year later, the precise cause of the explosion remains a frustrating puzzle, with investigators still focused on the instant when fumes in the plane's center fuel tank ignited.

But the deaths of the 230 people on board, made even more agonizing by the unanswered questions of the crash, have reverberated far beyond that moment, symbolized by the deep gash that the disaster left in Montoursville.

The destruction here has been likened to a war or cyclone battering a village. When Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York came to this town of 5,000 for a memorial service in August, he said that an equivalent loss for New York City would be the deaths of 35,000 people. In Montoursville, everyone who was not a victim knew someone who was.

Adriane Schlachter ate lunch in school every day with three other girls, two of whom were killed in the crash. So was her physics lab partner.

"They were athletes," she said. "They were scholars. They were computer geniuses. They were artists. They were cheerleaders."

Craig Kurtz, an assistant middle-school principal who lives across the street from the high school athletic field, looks out of his house and misses Rance Hertler, who used to stay for hours after the rest of the track and field team left, so he could practice throwing the javelin.

When Kathy Thomas went to her 15-year-old daughter's dance recital, she

The deaths of the 230 passengers, 21 of them friends and relatives, keep reverberating in Montoursville.

missed Julie Grimm, a splendid dancer who was her goddaughter.

Six-year-old Brian Cox lost his sister, and when he misses her he says to his mother, "I need a Monica story."

July 17 will mark a year since the French-club travelers said an excited farewell and boarded a bus for Kennedy Airport.

"It's been long and it's been short and all that's wrapped up together," said Irenay Weaver, whose 16-year-old daughter died in the crash. "It seems like yesterday I was holding her in my arms. It seems like forever ago that I was holding her in my arms."

The passage of time has had a soothing effect. The all-consuming grief of the steady parade of coffins and funerals and tears last summer has been replaced by a duller pain that has worked its way into the fabric of daily life.

The year at Montoursville Area High School that began with trepidation and grief counselors ended with tradition — a joyous graduation.

Even government affairs are back on track, with a bit of a tussle over whether building a memorial to the Flight 800 victims next to the high school would be too prominent a reminder.

There was no guidebook for how the town could navigate its grief, and that was particularly true at the high school.

"We walked on eggshells," said Ray Huff, the principal. As the first day of school approached, he feared a kind of mass emotional breakdown. Psychologists and counselors were brought in, and the school administrators decided to steer a middle course.

The idea was "not necessarily to downplay it, but not to dwell on it," said Mr. Huff. "We felt it was critical to get the students on task as soon as possible."

Last summer the school turned into the focal point of the town's mourning. The gym had been used for funeral services and wakes. The lobby was overflowing with flowers, poems and mementos of sorrow sent from around the world.

Before school started in September, the lobby was cleared of all reminders of the crash. Textbooks that had been used by any of the victims and had their names in them were taken out of circulation.

Channel 1, the electronic educational program shown each morning at the high school, was withheld if it included any news of the crash, which it often did in the fall.

Signs of the disaster were not totally absent. Athletic teams wore special armbands or stickers, and when visiting teams came to Montoursville they often brought flowers or other offerings of condolence.

But some students said they felt that at the beginning of the year, the school's policy was that the crash "was not to be mentioned or talked about," said Ms. Schlachter, who was the editor of the high-school newspaper.

She said that many students, fearing embarrassment, shied away from visiting the counselors provided by the school.

"Teenagers didn't want to go to counselors," Ms. Schlachter said. "It's not cool. A lot of people were dealing with it inside. They should have been talking to someone."

Within a few months, students started asking to be protected less.

They told Mr. Huff that they wanted to see the news about the crash and some said they were looking specifically for books used by crash victims with whom they had been friends.

Mr. Huff said listening to the students was helpful. "Sometimes you can be overprotective," he said. "They were a pretty good guidepost as to where to go."

Beginning in January the school used a showcase in its lobby to have a week-long display on each of the victims of the crash. The displays, prepared by families and friends, included pictures and personal belongings and allowed the crash an overt place in the school.

Teenagers say they visit the parents of deceased friends every week. Neighbors have gathered on the birthdays of the victims to celebrate the lost teenagers, more with happy memories than with tears.



Joyce Dopkeen/The New York Times

Adrienne Schlacter visiting a friend's grave. Sixteen teenagers and five adults who died in the crash are buried in Montoursville Cemetery.

For Cindy Cox, whose daughter Monica died on Flight 800, the pain began late on the night of July 17 when her father called to tell her the news of the crash he had seen on television.

"The nightmare had begun," she said. "All I could do was scream 'No!' "

The year has been a series of painful episodes committed forever to memory. There was the overpowering stench of aviation fuel on the few recovered scraps of her daughter's clothing. There was the diary, miraculously found in the wreckage, that chronicled Monica's frenetic excitement at her impending trip.

Time helps to remove the sting from the pain. So do the sweet memories.

"The last couple of months of her life is what I'll think of most," said Ms. Weaver, whose daughter, also named Monica, was on Flight 800. "Going to the prom. Having a boyfriend. She was the happiest she had ever been and I'm happy about that. She was going to be a senior. She had gotten her driver's license. She was happy. She was excited. She was going to see the world."

House Republicans Put Security Focus on China

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans in the House of Representatives are trying to get the U.S. national-security apparatus to focus more attention on China's intelligence and military operations.

The House last week approved a proposal by its Intelligence Committee for an annual report by the CIA and FBI on intelligence activities by China "directed against or affecting the interests of the United States." The provision was included in the fiscal 1998 intelligence authorization bill.

The House had already approved, in the 1998 defense authorization bill, the creation of a $5 million center for the study of Chinese military affairs at the National Defense University. The *House's National Security Committee* pushed for the center after it determined that Pentagon leaders needed a source of analysis of the potential military threat from China that would be academically and intellectually independent.

According to intelligence sources, only the Soviet Union, at the height of the Cold War, has been singled out previously for such a special report to Congress, and then only because KGB officers with diplomatic cover had been discovered meeting with Capitol Hill staff and Moscow was found to be placing disinformation about the United States in newspapers around the world.

"The Chinese have nothing like that under way," one intelligence specialist said, "and there are questions about the degree of organization they have in this area." The annual report, he added, "will require someone to keep track of whether such a case could be made in the future."

Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida, who drafted the provision, linked it to "fund-raising scandals" that he said "suggest that China has apparently decided to take a more aggressive approach toward influencing American politics."

Classified and unclassified versions of the report are to cover political, military and economic espionage along with activities aimed at gaining influence in the United States.

The classified version of the report would go to leaders of the two main U.S. political parties and the House and Senate intelligence committees and "could be useful," one specialist said. He expressed doubt that the nonclassified version, which would be made public, would contain any specific information, because of the need for security over the way the material was collected.

Mr. McCollum said Pentagon intelligence officers had determined that Chinese arms production and sales were increasingly being used to "gain hard currency and expand global political influence." Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, one of the legislators warned by the FBI that Beijing might be funneling money into U.S. elections, said the new report would "contribute to our ability to respond appropriately to any Chinese espionage activities which may occur."

The legislation said the center to study Chinese military affairs should be created not because the United States viewed Beijing as an enemy but because "stated geopolitical ambitions of China will pose challenges" requiring careful management in order to preserve peace and protect U.S. national security.

Defense Secretary William Cohen was ordered to report on a timetable for the center and by Jan. 1. He also was directed to create the center by March 1 and to name a director by June 1.

POLITICAL NOTES

Senator Makes Light Of Weighty Budget

WASHINGTON — When conferees sat down to work out the differences between House and Senate bills to balance the budget, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, came armed with a 501-page report, completed at the request of Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and the White House chief of staff, Erskine Bowles.

Of the 501 pages, 500 were blank.

Senator Moynihan proposed Friday to eliminate the deficit by eliminating overstatement of the cost of living, by taxing Social Security benefits and increasing the number of years on which payments are calculated.

The form was light-hearted, senators who were in the meeting said, but the proposal was serious.

"Government has become so complex it can no longer do simple things," Mr. Moynihan said. *(WP)*

Clinton Forgives Canadian Leader

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, saying he knew about private conversations getting picked up by microphones, says he has no hard feelings about the barbs of the Canadian prime minister, Jean Chretien. Mr. Chretien was killing time with other leaders at the Madrid NATO meeting whileMr. Clinton kept them waiting.

Unaware that his remarks were being picked up, Mr. Chretien said Mr. Clinton was promoting NATO expansion to win points with ethnic voters in the United States and that such brazen vote buying would put other nations' politicians in jail. *(WP)*

Quote / Unquote

Judge Joseph Brown Jr, after lawyers criticized his tough examination of witnesses at a hearing about the rifle that killed Martin Luther King Jr: "Dr. King is dead, in his grave, a national hero, a world hero, a national holiday named after him. I'm not going to allow the vicissitudes of somebody's artful cross-examination to keep me, as the trier of fact, from getting to the bottom of this. Overruled." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

• **A man was coaxed out** of his home in Issaquah, Washington, by police officers after he pulled a gun and shot several times at his personal computer, apparently in frustration. *(AP)*

• **Three shipbuilders on an aircraft carrier** in Newport News, Virginia, were killed when the compartment where they were working filled with methane gas and sewage from a leaky pipe. Hundreds of others fled the giant ship, the Harry S. Truman. *(AP)*

• **A 22-year-old man**, bungee-jumping off a railroad trestle in Springfield, Virginia, hit the ground and died because the cords he used were too long. *(AP)*

• **A truck jumped a curb** in Locust, North Carolina, and roared into a softball team's car wash, killing a customer and a team member's sister. *(NYT)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

With Home Schooling on Rise, Recipient Spells Out Its Success

Rebecca Sealfon, the Brooklyn girl who won this year's National Spelling Bee, was the first home-schooled winner of the competition. She may well not be the last. A new study has found that the number of students nationwide being schooled at home has soared, from about 400,000 in 1990 to more than 1.2 million today, and that these students tend to excel academically.

The author of the study, Brian Ray, an Oregon researcher, found home-schooling to be the fastest growing "educational alternative." The movement has rapidly been gaining wider acceptance, not yet in the mainstream but no longer seen as an offbeat refuge for the deeply religious, loners, or families who consider public schools inadequate.

Awareness appears to be growing that children who get their learning at home are not short-changed, at least educationally. Home-schooled children outperform their public school counterparts on standardized tests, according to Mr. Ray. Most states do not require parents of home-schooled students to have an advanced degree. Mr. Ray said the students' test scores tend to fall between the 80th and 90th percentiles regardless of whether the parents have high school or college diplomas.

Kathleen Smith of Athol, Massachusetts, has taught her two sons at home for five years, and believes that public reaction has changed dramatically in that time. "People are more accepting," she told The Boston Globe. "They aren't as shocked by it now."

Short Takes

The booming popularity of tattoos among young people has many parents seeing red — and blue, and green. Tattoo parlors, once found in pool halls, amusement arcades and near military bases, have been invading suburban malls and luring an increasingly middle-class clientele. In response, the states of Arizona, Montana, Virginia and New Hampshire have recently passed or implemented legislation to limit or forbid the tattooing of minors. Similar legislation is being considered in Delaware, Indiana, Missouri and New York. Typically, the laws say a minor can receive a tattoo only if a parent is present and provides signed consent.

Tattoo needles, improperly used, can spread Hepatitis B, AIDS and bacterial infections. Tattoos, of course, are not easily removed, and many these days carry messages less innocent than "Mom."

Casinos hope to be exempted from a wide ban on smoking included in the proposed settlement between tobacco companies and 40 states. A survey by a University of Nevada professor for the Las Vegas and Greater Reno chambers of commerce calculates that one-third of casino patrons are smokers, and that they would leave the gaming tables and slot machines of smoke-free casinos for 12 minutes every hour to step out for a smoke. That, according to the study, could cost gambling halls nearly $400 million a year. Some Nevada state health officials, however, say these numbers are grossly inflated.

Brian Knowlton

DO YOU LIVE IN ATHENS?

For a hand-delivered subscription on the day of publication, call 00 33 1 4143 9361

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

E-Funds

International Funds via E-mail.
A new service for IHT readers.

What is E-Funds?
E-Funds is a service that allows you to receive regular updates on the international fund groups that interest you. These updates are delivered automatically to your e-mail box daily.

How do I subscribe?
To add a fund group, send an e-mail message to "e-funds@iht.com" – in the body of the message, type SUBSCRIBE followed by the fund code. For example, to subscribe to the Global Asset Management fund, you would type SUBSCRIBE 876 (The fund codes appear next to the funds listing on the International Funds page of the IHT). Within 5 minutes, your subscription will be registered and you will begin to receive daily updates on the fund.

How many funds may I subscribe to?
You may subscribe to as many funds as you like, but you must send an individual SUBSCRIBE message for each fund. Receive a full list of funds codes on the IHT International Funds page, or by sending an e-mail message to "e-funds@iht.com" with the command INDEX on the first text in the body of the message.

What must I pay?
There is no cost for subscribing to E-Funds. This is a reader service feature for IHT readers.

Brought to you in collaboration with NOKIA, the official E-Funds sponsor.

Follow your funds via the Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

1997 Summits & Conferences

As an extension of the news and commentary the International Herald Tribune brings to its readers, the newspaper has a successful and highly-respected worldwide summit and conference program that focuses on economic, social and political issues.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

- Korea Summit — Seoul — *September 10-11*
- World Water: Financing for the Future — Istanbul — *September 30-October 1*
- Philippines Summit — Manila — *October 23-24*
- Romania Investment Summit — Bucharest — *October 29-30*
- Oil & Money Conference — London — *November 18-19*
- Southern Africa Trade & Investment Summit — Gaborone — *November 18-19*

For further information on any of these events, please contact Brenda Erdmann Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel. (44 171) 420 0307 Fax: (44 171) 836 0717
E-mail: bhagerty@iht.com

Phnom Penh Coup Leader Calls for Political Peace

Hun Sen Supports 'Free and Fair' Elections

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Second Prime Minister Hun Sen sought Sunday to legitimize his week-old coup, calling for the quick convening of Parliament, the holding of "free and fair" elections and the protection of human rights and a free press.

His statement came as Western diplomats reported that at least some arrests and violence continued as Mr. Hun Sen's former Communist Party, the Cambodian People's Party, consolidated its control of the country.

Mr. Hun Sen received support from King Norodom Sihanouk, the country's titular leader, who sent a message from China calling him "victorious."

The king declined even to mention the name of his son, First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh, whom Mr. Hun Sen ousted as his coalition partner.

He also declined to condemn the armed action that has disrupted his nation and sent fear through his people, and addressed Mr. Hun Sen "affectionately," saying, "I cannot become 'a judge' as to what is a 'coup' or a 'non-coup.'"

There were signs of emerging international acceptance for Mr. Hun Sen's power grab, as foreign governments condemned the violence but held out hope for a resumption of the forms of a democratic government and for acceptable elections next year.

In Japan, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was quoted as saying, "I hope that a new first prime minister to replace First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh can be chosen."

And in Australia, a leaked diplomatic cable reflected a widely expressed desire among diplomats here for an end to the squabbling and ineffectual style of government that has allowed Cambodia to slide further into poverty, corruption and instability.

"Is this not better than getting back into the sterile game of propping up Ranariddh?" said the Australian ambassador, Tony Kevin, in a cable quoted by the Sydney Sun-Herald. "It seems to me that this would simply help to prolong the long war — and for what?"

His cable is reported to have continued: "I think Hun Sen is trying to pull off what he has always wanted — a more or less well-governed Cambodia under CPP, but legitimized by a reasonably free and fair election in May 1998."

Since a two-hour radio address a week ago as the guns of his victorious soldiers fell silent, Mr. Hun Sen has repeatedly said he hoped to hold the scheduled elections and to keep in place the coalition government.

He has urged the royalist party to select a new leader to be his senior partner in the coalition leadership. A consensus appeared to be emerging Sunday among the royalists to name as their leader Tan Chai, a war hero who has been an opponent of the prince.

Raoul Jennar, an expert on Cambodian politics, said that if the royalists themselves select a new leader and if a new first prime minister is elected through a free and secret parliamentary vote, "then this is a legitimate government."

He noted that voters in 1993 had elected a party, not a personality, to lead them and that the royalists could replace Prince Ranariddh if they choose.

"Sure, terror plays a role," he said. "But there has been a split in the party for a long time, and it is not fair to say that if they choose a new leader today it is just a reaction to terror. They have their own genuine political reasons."

Mr. Hun Sen's statement Sunday appeared to answer the demands of the international community, including statements from the U.S. State Department and the UN Security Council.

But diplomats cautioned he would need to deliver. "These comments are most welcome," said one diplomat.

"But to be credible, the killings have to stop, the arrests have to stop. If he says the same things in six months and he has kept his hands clean, people can begin to hope."



Bobby Yip/Reuters

SEEKING TO STAY — Children waiting Sunday at a Hong Kong school to be registered by a social welfare group before receiving legal aid. Hundreds who face deportation came with their parents.

Hundreds in Hong Kong March for Labor Laws

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — More than 500 people marched in the streets Sunday to protest the new legislature's anticipated decision to suspend labor laws that were adopted before Hong Kong was returned to Chinese rule July 1.

Unionists and democracy activists marched half a kilometer (a third of a mile) from the Star Ferry pier in Victoria Harbor to the office of Hong Kong's new leader, Tung Chee-hwa.

Joining them were several former lawmakers who lost their jobs when China disbanded Hong Kong's elected legislature, as well as members of Hong Kong's largest political force, its Democratic Party.

They chanted slogans and carried banners protesting the appointed legislature's expected suspension of seven bills giving workers increased bargaining powers. The bills were approved by the last legislature shortly before the end of British rule.

The government failed last week in its initial attempt to scrap the bills on grounds that they had been passed hastily and without proper consultation with employer groups when members of the provisional legislature said they needed more time to study the bills.

But the legislature is expected to suspend the bills this week.

A trade unionist, Lee Cheuk-yan, one of the ousted legislators, has been staging a hunger strike to protest the government's move.

Looking exhausted, Mr. Lee joined the march in a wheelchair.

March organizers said in a petition that the proposed suspension "means a big step backward in the rule of law, workers' interests and democracy."

They added: "We haven't seen any problems in putting these laws into practice. We haven't heard complaints from the public."

The real reason for suspending the laws, they said, would be "to protect the interests of the dictators and business sectors."

Kwan Chi-man, 43, a unionist, said he had taken part in the march "to show the public that workers will stand up for their interests."

Two pro-democracy members in the new legislature, Frederick Fung and Ambrose Liu, also joined the rally.

Mr. Fung said he foresaw that the business sector would dominate the legislature in the next 10 years.

"It's clear that the new legislature is inclined to protect the interest of the business sector," he said.

Some lawyers, meanwhile, said Mr. Tung may be headed for a constitutional crisis after pushing a law to deport illegal children and suspend labor laws.

The child immigration law, the first passed by the new legislature, amended Hong Kong's Basic Law, a sort of constitution that went into effect at the end of British rule.

Scores of lawyers have volunteered to help defend as many as 2,000 children who have poured into Hong Kong illegally over the past year, believing the Basic Law gave them the right of abode because one of their parents was a Hong Kong resident.

The legislature amended the Basic Law and made the amendment retroactive to July 1.

The children now must have proper papers before arriving from the mainland China and can be deported if they are in Hong Kong illegally.

Cambodian Chaos: Power Plays and Blinkered West to Blame

By Keith B. Richburg and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

For one brief instant — a few years, really, but a relatively short span of recent history — it appeared that Cambodia's long curse of conflict and suffering might finally be over.

A peace deal brokered in Paris and a $3 billion UN operation had ended two decades of warfare. King Norodom Sihanouk was restored to the throne he lost 20 years earlier in a coup. An election, although troubled and violence-plagued, was held on schedule in 1993. The notorious Khmer Rouge guerrillas seemed to be a spent force. And the country's two prominent political rivals, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and a former Communist, Hun Sen, agreed to share power. This was, it was said, the United Nations' major success story in the world.

Now the dream that tiny Cambodia had finally achieved peace lies largely in tatters. It was shattered in a weekend military blitz that revived the agonizingly familiar image of shells and grenades raining down on the capital and refugees streaming from the city.

Mr. Hun Sen is now firmly in control after ousting his rival, with his troops embarking on what one Cambodian aid worker called a "reign of terror" by summarily executing political opponents. Prince Ranariddh is again consigned to exile, where he spent all of the 1980s, trying to round up diplomatic backing for a comeback. And the Khmer Rouge, thought marginalized and ineffective, is trying to regroup militarily and talking of a long campaign of resistance to the "Vietnamese-installed" clique.

What went wrong?

The problem was one increasingly suspicious leader, Mr. Hun Sen, who was unwilling to cede power, and another, Prince Ranariddh, who had grown aloof from his supporters, according to diplomats, Cambodians and analysts. The international community was so eager to declare Cambodia a success that it overlooked clear warning signs that the experiment was going awry. There was the failure of the United Nations to force the two governing factions to disarm, allowing them to embark on an arms race.

And there was also the factor of the Khmer Rouge, the brutal Communist movement that took over the country in 1975 and, led by the notorious Pol Pot, killed about 1 million Cambodians before it was ousted by Vietnam, which first installed Mr. Hun Sen as leader. The Khmer Rouge never accepted the peace process and continued to wage a guerrilla war in remote regions, although in the last several years its strength has declined steadily.

Both Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh, eager to bolster their military positions before the elections due next year, entered into a race to see who could lure the most fighters from the fragmenting Khmer Rouge. Mr. Hun Sen scored first, claiming credit last year for the defection of Ieng Sary, Mr. Pol Pot's brother-in-law and a "moderate" who brought with him about 2,000 fighters. This year, Prince Ranariddh entered into intense negotiations to close a deal with Khmer Rouge hardliners led by Khieu Samphan and Ta Mok — a deal made more possible by the unconfirmed reports last month that Mr. Pol Pot had been arrested by the remaining Khmer Rouge, and might turned over to an international tribunal to face war crimes charges.

"There was a great competition between Hun Sen and Ranariddh to try to attract the Khmer Rouge to their side," a Western diplomat said. "They both became convinced that a strong military position was needed to back up their power and to protect themselves."

Mr. Hun Sen justified the coup by saying that Prince Ranariddh and his top military commander, General Nhiek Bun Chhay, were "illegally" infiltrating Khmer Rouge units into Phnom Penh and importing weapons to the city to arm them. Prince Ranariddh has denied the accusations.

Diplomats and longtime Cambodia-watchers in Phnom Penh say the roots of the current crisis lie in the power-sharing agreement between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh. Prince Ranariddh's party, known by the acronym Funcinpec, won the August 1993 elections. However, Mr. Hun Sen and his Cambodian People's Party refused to accept the result and threatened a renewed civil war unless their party was included in a new government.

'There was a great competition between Hun Sen and Ranariddh to try to attract the Khmer Rouge to their side.'

Prince Ranariddh endured the power-sharing arrangement, even though Mr. Hun Sen and his party kept de facto control of defense and security as well as near-total control of local administrations that are key to building up a party organization.

In March 1996, Prince Ranariddh announced what amounted to a declaration of independence from Mr. Hun Sen. At a Funcinpec party congress, under pressure from frustrated party officials, Prince Ranariddh said "he was going to ask for a true sharing of power at the village and district levels," according to a Western diplomat.

After the coup last weekend, Mr. Hun Sen released a document explaining why he used violence. It mentions the Funcinpec party congress as "a tragic turning point." The document said Prince Ranariddh used the congress "to attack the concept of a coalition government."

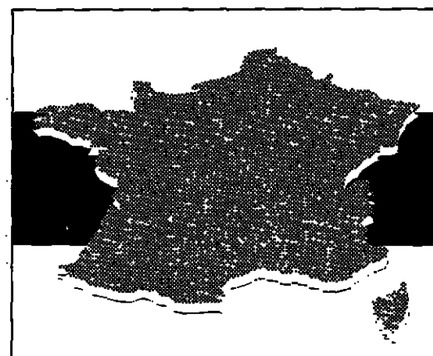
As Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh prepared for open confrontation, former Finance Minister Sam Rainsy was gathering support for a new party, the Khmer Nation Party, dedicated to fighting corruption. Mr. Sam Rainsy became increasingly vocal in his criticisms of Mr. Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party. Earlier this year, Prince Ranariddh and Mr. Sam Rainsy, along with smaller parties, announced they were forming a new alliance called the National United Front, which Mr. Hun Sen said was a coalition against his party.

According to a diplomat with close ties to Mr. Hun Sen, the second prime minister had commissioned a survey that showed his party would get only about 20 percent of the vote in the next election.

On March 30, when Mr. Sam Rainsy was holding a rally, assailants on motorcycles tossed grenades into the crowd, killing at least 16 people and wounding nearly 200. Because an American was hurt in that attack, an FBI team came to Phnom Penh to investigate, and a report on the incident implicated henchmen loyal to Mr. Hun Sen.

No Western leaders spoke out publicly about Mr. Hun Sen's role, however.

Cambodians, diplomats and analysts said Prince Ranariddh's autocratic style, ineffectiveness as a leader and the corruption of some of his aides undercut his support in the West. The U.S. ambassador, Kenneth Quinn, also advised Washington to avoid alienating Mr. Hun Sen because he was the most powerful politician in Cambodia, diplomats say.



DO YOU LIVE IN FRANCE?

- Subscribe and SAVE up to 60% off the cover price.
- Also available: PAY MONTHLY by easy, low cost, direct debit.



EARLY MORNING DELIVERY TO YOUR HOME OR OFFICE.

A cosmopolitan, comprehensive and concise newspaper delivered every day to your home or office.
In and around most of Paris the International Herald Tribune offers early morning hand delivery on the day of publication, Monday through Saturday. And, because it is printed in Paris, Toulouse and Marseille, it can be sent by post to arrive on the same day in most of France at no extra cost.
The result?
Unique coverage of the world you live in, brought to you as it changes – daily.

For more information about easy ordering and availability of hand delivery call our Subscriber Customer Service Unit:
Toll free: 0800 437 437
or Fax: 01 41 43 92 10.

PAYMENT BY MONTHLY DIRECT DEBIT

❑ YES, I'd like to subscribe and have my bank account debited monthly by FF162.
Please start my subscription and send me a bank form to arrange my payment.

PAYMENT BY CHECK OR CREDIT CARD

❑ YES, I'd like to subscribe and pay for the following term:
❑ 12 months (+ 2 months free): FF1,950 (Saving off cover price: 46%)
❑ Special, 2-month trial subscription: FF210 (Saving off cover price: 60%)
❑ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)
❑ Please charge my:
❑ Access ❑ Amex ❑ Diners
❑ Eurocard ❑ MasterCard ❑ Visa
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.
Card N°:_____ Exp.:_____
Signature:_____
❑ Please start delivery and send invoice.

YOUR DETAILS

Family Name:_____
First Name:_____
Job Title:_____
Mailing Address: ❑ Home ❑ Business
_____
_____
Postal Code:_____
City:_____
Tel:_____ Fax:_____
E-Mail Address:_____
Your VAT N° (Business orders only)
_____
(IHT VAT N° 747 320 211 26)
I got this copy of the IHT at: ❑ kiosk ❑ hotel ❑ airline ❑ other
❑ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies. 14-7-97

This offer expires on December 31, 1997 and is AVAILABLE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Return your completed coupon to:
Subscriptions Director, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex.
Fax: 01 41 43 92 10 E-Mail: subs@iht.com FR14

READERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES CAN SUBSCRIBE BY CALLING:
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61 Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10
THE AMERICAS Tel: (USA toll free) 1-800-882-2884 Fax: +1 212 755 8785
ASIA Tel: +852 29 22 11 71 Fax: +852 29 22 11 99

BRIEFLY

Fatal Demolition in Australia

CANBERRA — A building demolition that went awry Sunday pelted onlookers with debris, killing a 12-year-old girl and injuring at least nine people.

Police officers said the girl, who was not identified, was among thousands of spectators on a road about 400 meters (440 yards) across Lake Burley Griffin from the demolition site of the Royal Canberra Hospital.

Instead of imploding and collapsing on its foundation, the hospital exploded, shooting bricks, mortar and bits of metal into the crowd.

A Canberra Hospital spokesman said five people were being treated for shock, a 14-year-old boy had chest injuries, a man had an eye injury, a girl had abrasions and a 12-year-old girl suffered a groin injury. *(AP)*

Death Toll Hits 90 in Thai Fire

BANGKOK — The death toll in the worst hotel fire in Thailand has risen to 90 as rescue workers discovered more bodies when they re-entered the Royal Jomtien Resort in Pattaya, local newspapers said Sunday.

Some survivors accused volunteer rescue workers of stealing valuables from their rooms and from the bodies of the victims.

The fire that started Friday with a gas leak in a first-floor coffee shop consumed the 17-story luxury hotel in the beach resort of Pattaya, 110 kilometers (68 miles) south of Bangkok.

The police said many people died because emergency exit doors had been chained shut, and the hotel had no smoke detectors, sprinklers or fire extinguishers. *(AP)*

Gas Blamed in 3 Japan Deaths

TOKYO — Three members of the Ground Self-Defense Force died and 18 others became ill, apparently poisoned by gas from a nearby volcanic hot spring during a training exercise in northern Japan, a military spokesman said Sunday.

"We believe the three rangers may have died after inhaling a gas coming from a hot spring," he said, adding that 21 rangers lost consciousness or became sick.

The 23-man ranger unit was on a two-day hike in forests on Mount Hakkoda on the northern tip of the main island of Honshu, about 600 kilometers (400 miles) northeast of Tokyo. The spokesman said several members of the group collapsed near a volcanic pond Sunday. *(Reuters)*

Tension Subsides in Bombay

BOMBAY — The commercial capital of India was tense Sunday, but life appeared to be returning to normal as the funeral of 10 people killed in a riot ended peacefully, the police said.

"The funeral has gone off peacefully," a police spokesman said. "But there is still some tension and we cannot rule out the possibility of trouble."

Officials said about 10,000 people turned out for the funeral march for 10 people killed Friday when the police fired on a rioters in the northeastern suburb of Ghatkopar, 15 kilometers (9 miles) from the city center.

The riot erupted after a garland of shoes was placed on the statue of a revered leader of the lower social classes. Angry mobs who considered the act an insult forced shops and other businesses in Bombay to close Saturday in protest. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

At least 11 people died in Sri Lanka in fighting between government troops and separatist Tamil rebels in two separate incidents, the military said Sunday. *(AP)*

A landslide in Japan killed a family of four in their home Sunday, bringing the death toll from a week of heavy rains in the country to 26, the police said. *(AP)*

At least 21 people have died in a southern Philippine town in clashes between soldiers and Muslim extremists, officials said Sunday. *(AP)*

هكذا من الأصل

صحكذا من الاصل

EUROPE

Next Move Is the IRA's, U.K. Says

Calm Returns to Ulster After Sporadic Rioting

Reuters

BELFAST — Britain challenged the IRA to end its war against London's rule Sunday after a week of tumult in Northern Ireland that culminated in tense but peaceful parades by pro-British Protestants.

"Let the IRA/Sinn Fein make their decision; the ball is in their court," said the British Northern Ireland secretary, *Marjorie (Mo) Mowlam, as an uneasy* calm took hold in the province after sporadic overnight rioting in two cities. Sinn Fein is the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Britain, the United States and Ireland praised the Protestant Orange Order for scrapping four of hundreds of parades planned for Saturday, to avoid inflaming Catholic anger. The parades were to commemorate the victory in 1690 of the Protestant king, William of Orange, over the deposed Catholic monarch, James II.

But the IRA and Sinn Fein came under intense pressure to end a guerrilla war against British rule that has polarized Protestants and Catholics.

The moderate Catholic leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, John Hume, urged all sides to seize a chance for progress.

"Let us now move forward from the constructive decisions by the Orange Order and build upon that," Mr. Hume said on BBC television, "and let's work to keep building that new atmosphere in order to create an agreed society for the first time."

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain has signaled that Sinn Fein could enter into peace talks six weeks after an unequivocal IRA cease-fire.

On the eve of the traditional Protestant marches Saturday, the IRA wounded three soldiers and two police officers in an ambush in northern Belfast.

IRA activists were also suspected to have fired a mortar that exploded harmlessly near a security base close to the border with Ireland.

The police fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters in Londonderry and Belfast on Saturday night after thousands of Protestants held parades. In Londonderry, Irish nationalist youths attacked the police with stones, gas bombs and catapults firing ball-bearings, security sources said.

Polish Town Fights Flood To Save Its Art

The Associated Press

WROCLAW, Poland — Volunteers and soldiers fought Sunday to protect cultural treasures here from the worst floods in decades, which have killed at least 56 people in Poland and the neighboring Czech Republic.

The floodwater rose to second-story levels in this medieval city of 700,000 people, and residents used motorboats to take themselves and their belongings to the safety of billy areas.

Water and electricity were cut off as the floods reached Wroclaw, 300 kilometers (190 miles) southwest of Warsaw, on Saturday. More than 30 helicopters supplied water, food and *medicine to city residents.*

The most dramatic struggle with rising waters took place in Ostrow Tumski, an isle in the heart of the city that has historic buildings from the 13th century.

Thousands of volunteers and soldiers laid sandbags on the banks of the Oder River to stop leaks in provisional dikes protecting a Gothic church and a university library.

Soldiers had earlier blown up dikes 15 kilometers downstream from Wroclaw to divert floodwaters to wooded areas away from the city.

Farmland was almost unaffected, said Krzysztof Pomes of the national headquarters of the Civil Defense Committee.

High waters were not expected to recede from Wroclaw until the end of the week. Officials fear epidemics because of lack of fresh water.

The official death toll stood at 28 both in Poland and in the Czech Republic. But the Czech news agency CTK said Sunday that two more bodies were found in the Moravian village of Troubky nad Becvou. Rescuers fear that at least two more people have died there.

While water was slowly receding in northern Moravia, the authorities started to evacuate about 7,000 people from the southern Moravian town of Hodonin, about 250 kilometers southeast of Prague.



Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

Soldiers rafting to the rescue of flood victims Sunday in Wroclaw.

9-Year Search Uncovers Traces of 'Great Terror'

Grave of 1,100 Victims of Stalin Is Found

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In a pine forest north of St. Petersburg, investigators have discovered a mass grave of victims of Stalin's 1937-38 purges. More than 1,100 people, many of them among the elite who disappeared during the Great Terror, were shot and buried at the site.

The discovery ended a search that had lasted nearly a decade. The location was pieced together from clues found in archives of the former KGB secret police and its forerunner, the NKVD.

"That grave has tremendous significance," said Venyamin Yofe of the St. Petersburg chapter of Memorial, a group dedicated to uncovering the truth about Soviet-era crimes, including the deaths of millions in Stalin's system of labor camps, known as the Gulag.

"These are representatives of the elite of that time, who just disappeared," Mr. Yofe said.

Among those executed at the site, he said, were four Russian Orthodox archbishops, 30 Catholic priests, 300 Ukrainians including prominent nationalists and intellectuals, 20 Tatar political figures, a Gypsy king, Belarusan leaders, and many St. Petersburg literary and scientific figures, as well as factory and shipyard workers.

Mr. Yofe said the killings at the Sandormokh site, about 380 kilometers (240 miles) north of St. Petersburg, were carried out from Oct. 27 to Nov. 4, 1937, and that the Memorial group had been searching for the site since 1988. Many of those killed were prisoners brought from the Solovetsky Islands prison camps on the White Sea, one of the most notorious in the Gulag.

Last year, sifting through records of the former KGB, investigators found a list of 1,111 prisoners who had been executed, but they had little information about where. Then they found the records on the case of Captain Mikhail Matveyev, who had been assigned from a branch of the secret police in Leningrad to oversee the execution of the prisoners. His records included a report — dated Nov. 10, 1937 — that the executions had been carried out. Later, he was arrested.

His records included a mention of the execution site, in the Karelia region near the border with Finland. They said it was at the 16-kilometer mark on a road between the towns of Medvezhyegorsk and Povenets. Witnesses described the execution site as a large sand pit.

After much searching, the investigators found it July 1. It was not far from where Captain Matveyev's records had indicated, but because the highway had changed, it was at the 19-kilometer point. The investigators spotted small pits that looked unnatural and found skulls pierced by bullet holes. Most of the victims had been shot in the back of the head. The graves were closed July 2. A monument is to be erected in October.

Northern Italians Fear Secessionists Will Gain as Rome Dawdles

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

VENICE — Last September, Venice played unwilling host to the theatrical birth of Padania, the name of northern Italy's threatened breakaway state.

Then, in May, in a late-night stunt, radical secessionists scaled the bell tower in St. Mark's Square and unfurled the banner of *La Serenissima Repubblica*, the Most Serene Republic, as this city of many canals and its far-flung empire were known until two centuries ago.

Venice is not a city that needs to attract attention, but flamboyant publicity like this would be a nightmare for any mayor, which is why it is probably a good thing that Venice's mayor, Massimo Cacciari, is, by profession, a philosopher. Now 53, he will return to the study of theological philosophy when he steps down after November elections.

But as he gets ready to leave, Mayor Cacciari, who came to city hall three years ago advocating greater local powers for Italy's cities and regions, is worried that Rome is taking too long to face up to the secessionist fevers running high through the Veneto region around Venice.

"We need some real tangible proposals, otherwise the delirium of secession will only grow," he said, sitting *in an office with high windows on the* Grand Canal.

"A process has been set off in the Northeast and especially in the Veneto with the set of social dynamics, which, if not met by a strong political response, will only continue to grow. If a snowball doesn't stop, it will become an avalanche."

Federalism is on the agenda of an Italian parliamentary commission charged with producing a package of constitutional reforms this summer.

But Mr. Cacciari and others say that the commission has so far dealt with the issue of decentralization only superficially, oblivious of the urgency that the major secessionist party, the Northern League, and various splinter groups like the one that briefly seized the St. Mark's bell tower have injected into the debate.

The league, headed by Umberto Bossi, perhaps Italy's most volatile political figure, has shown no signs of gaining strength since 1996, when it won 10 percent of the national vote and as much as 40 percent in some Veneto regions.

But Mayor Cacciari says that the league, fed by frustration with the government in Rome, is now after more than mere votes.

"The electoral question is not the one that is troubling but rather the fact that the league has taken on an increasingly hostile and overbearing attitude," Mr. Cacciari said. "They are becoming more intolerant, more bellicose."

Even if the constitutional commission comes up with a federalist solution, the proposals must be approved by Parliament and a national referendum.

In the meantime, Italy is heading for another test as it struggles to meet the criteria for the European Monetary Union.

If Italy is left out of the introduction of the common European currency in 1999, the exclusion will give the Northern League more ammunition to argue that Italy's fortunes are being dragged down by an economically backward south and a politically irresponsible Rome.

For the small and medium businesses whose exports have fueled the recent boom in the Veneto, exclusion from their customers' currency could be crippling.

"If Italy doesn't make it into the common currency, that is something Bossi will play off," said Francesco Jori, a political reporter for Il Gazzettino, a Venice newspaper.

"If that were to happen, the north would feel penalized as a result of the south, and there would be a real risk of a split."

BRIEFLY

Italian Troops Arrive in Naples

NAPLES — The first Italian troops arrived here Sunday after a government decision to send the army to help quell fighting between mob clans. About 300 troops arrived in buses, trucks and jeeps. They will take up surveillance and security duties Monday.

The government said Friday it would send 500 soldiers to take over guard duties in the Naples area, freeing the police to focus on halting the wave of mob violence.

More than 80 people have been killed and dozens wounded in fighting this year for territorial control between Naples mob clans.

Newspapers published maps Sunday showing where troops would be stationed, including the law courts, the jail, the synagogue and foreign consular offices. *(Reuters)*

More Cyprus Talks Set in August

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have ended their first talks in three years, declaring that UN proposals fall short of their demands but agreeing to meet again next month to try to end the 23-year division of the Mediterranean island.

The four-day conference sponsored by the United Nations at the Troutbeck resort, north of New York City, produced no breakthrough. The talks ended Saturday. The two sides will meet Aug. 11-16 in Switzerland.

"The gap has not been bridged," said the Greek Cypriot president, Glavkos Klerides. But the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, said the meeting had shown that the two sides had "a lot of things on which we can talk and probably hopefully agree."

He added, "We can, by and by, prepare the way to agreeing on main issues." *(AP)*

Mir Crew to Rehearse Repairs

MOSCOW — The crew of the space station Mir took a much-needed day off Sunday and planned to begin training Monday for a mission to restore power to their banged-up ship.

The crew will rehearse the repair mission Tuesday, while the mission itself has been tentatively scheduled for Thursday and Friday. Mir was damaged in a collision with a cargo ship on June 25. Since then, the space station has been limping along on half its usual power.

The two Russian cosmonauts aboard Mir are to install a new center plate on a hatch that was closed after the accident to seal off a damaged portion of the station. They also will try to reconnect power cables that were disconnected when the damaged module was sealed off. The American on Mir, Michael Foale, will wait in an escape capsule during the repair, which is expected to take five hours. *(AP)*

Tribunal Poised to Punish Serb

THE HAGUE — The United Nations war crimes tribunal in The Hague will hand down a sentence Monday on Dusko Tadic, the Bosnian Serb who was convicted May 7 of war crimes in Bosnia.

The sentence by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will be the first handed down by the tribunal after a formal trial.

Prosecutors requested the maximum sentence of life in prison, citing the "exceptional" seriousness of the defendant's crimes as a guard in 1992 at a detention camps run by Bosnian Serbs where Muslims were tortured and killed. Defense lawyers called for a sentence of no more than four to five years, noting that he had already spent three years in prison. *(AFP)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

The European Commission meets Tuesday in Strasbourg to approve its opinions on the readiness of Central and East European countries to begin membership negotiations next year, as well as proposals for a new European Union budget and a reform of the common agricultural policy beginning in the year 2000.

The three reports, which will set the shape of EU policies for the next decade, will be released and debated in the European Parliament on Wednesday.

DO YOU LIVE IN AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG OR SWEDEN ?

For information about subscribing call:
Austria 01 891 363 830
Belgium 0800 17538 (toll-free)
Luxembourg 0800 2703 (toll-free)
Sweden 020 797039 (toll-free).

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

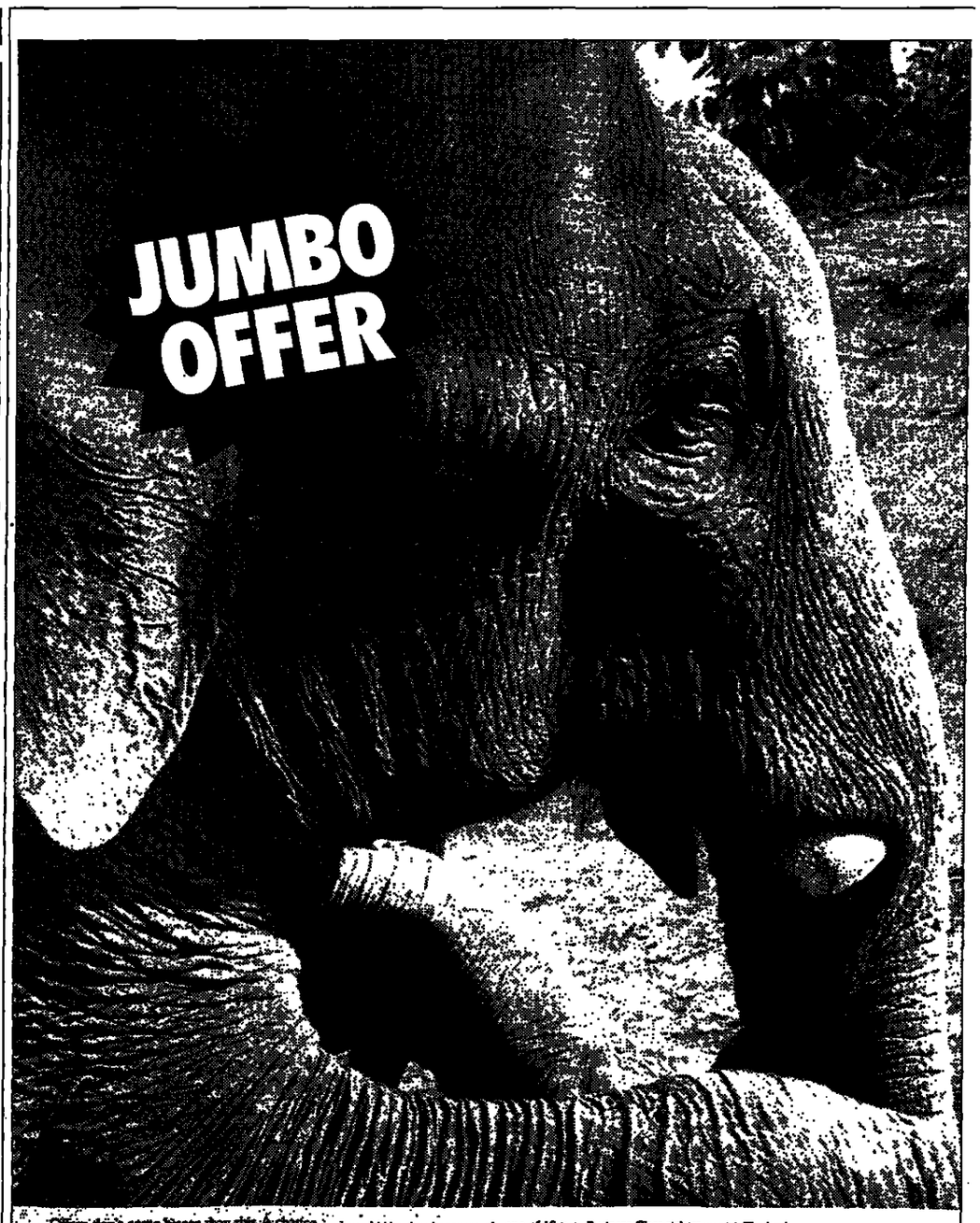
Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



Others don't come bigger than this. A chance to win an elephant along with a trip for two to visit the Thai Jumbo Village.

If you set up to care for animals made homeless by the destruction of their natural forest habitat. The village protects the endangered species from poachers and stops them wandering the streets of Bangkok.

Our competition is free to enter. Just fill in the coupon. But please, make a donation, if you possibly can. Your contribution, however small, will make a enormous difference.

I would like the chance to win one of 10 twin Business Class tickets to visit Thailand.

Name (in capitals): _____

Company: _____ Position: _____

Address (☐Hm ☐Wk) _____

_____ Tel: _____ Fax: _____

I would like to donate (amount) _____ (cheque payable to Thai Jumbo Village Foundation).

Charge my ☐ Amex ☐ Diners Club ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard Card No: _____

Exp: _____ Signature: _____ Are you an IHT subscriber? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I do not wish to receive mailings from other companies. ☐ Post to "Save The Elephants" c/o IHT, 7/F Malaysia Building, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, or fax to (852) 2922 1100 or phone (852) 2922 1181 for more information.

THAI'S JUMBO VILLAGE

SAVE THE THAI ELEPHANTS

Thai

THE INTERMARKET

☎ +44 171 420 0348

RECRUITMENT

AU CŒUR DE L'ÉCONOMIE TOUT UN UNIVERS DE MÉTIERS

CHARGE DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET MARKETING INTERNATIONAL

CDD

La Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris représente, conseille et informe les 280 000 entreprises de Paris, des Hauts de Seine, de la Seine-Saint-Denis et du Val de Marne. Elle participe à l'aménagement et à l'équipement de Paris et de sa région. Chaque année, 13 200 étudiants et 40 000 adultes suivent des formations dans ses établissements d'enseignement. De ces multiples activités au cœur de l'économie découle tout un univers de métiers qu'elle vous propose de partager.

***Le Groupe HEC** leader en France des Ecoles de Management (475 collaborateurs) dispose d'une centaine de professeurs permanents et de la collaboration de plus de 500 intervenants extérieurs. Il propose des formations dans tous les domaines du management avec une optique européenne et internationale*

Au sein du Département Orientation/Carrières et sous l'autorité directe du *Responsable du Département, vous aidez et conseillez les étudiants* sur les modes de recherche et d'approche des entreprises dans une recherche d'emploi internationale

Vous entretenez et développez le fichier de contacts entreprises internationales

Vous préparez les missions de prospection au Europe et aux USA.

Vous organisez forums, manifestations internationales, accueil des entreprises et toutes opérations pertinentes au recrutement.

Diplômé de l'enseignement supérieur (BA, Licence minimum).

De langue maternelle anglaise, vous avez une excellente maîtrise du français écrit et oral.

Très bonne connaissance *du milieu de l'enseignement supérieur* et du monde de l'entreprise. Bonne connaissance des outils bureautiques.

Merci d'adresser votre candidature sous la référence *AHT07652* à la C.C.I.P. - DRH - Elisabeth LIOTARD - Service Recrutement/Mobilité *8 rue Chateaubriand* - 75008 PARIS.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE DE PARIS

PARIS · HAUTS DE SEINE · SEINE-SAINT-DENIS · VAL DE MARNE

GENERAL MANAGER

Finance and Administration

SE Asian division of a world-leading supplier of *transportation components now seeks a well-rounded, experienced* leader who will assist in the management of our growing and expanding facility.

Reporting to the Managing Director, this dynamic individual will perform financial and strategic planning, as well as provide support for sales development in Asia and oversee assembly and light manufacturing operations.

Previous experience in Asia is required, as are experience with transportation or related equipment and a background in finance and/or manufacturing. PC proficiency and proven financial planning abilities also critical. Engineering experience desired.

Receive a competitive salary and excellent benefits including a superior profit sharing plan. For consideration, send resume to: **DA Confidential Response Service, #81215, 526 Superior Ave. East, Suite 300, Cleveland, OH 44114.** We value a diverse workforce.

URGENTLY NEEDED

A Saudi Joint Stock Co. has a vacancy for

WORKSHOPS MANAGER

(based in Saudi Arabia)

- Will play the role as Executive Management and would be a part of Management team.
- 10 years practical hands experience in the workshops with excellent technical background, also experience in handling major workshops.
- Should be well versed with various skills of workshops. (Mechanical, Denting & painting, heavy duty equipments etc.)
- Capable of managing three major workshops with space of 50,000 m2.
- Able to set up workshop business plans and targets and capability to develop strategic work plan and action.
- Ability to train and select qualified candidates.

Qualified candidates may send their C.V. along with a recent photograph to:–
Director of Administration
P.O. Box – 51880, Riyadh 11553
Fax (00966) 1-4640354. Internet www.sasco-SA.Com

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS LEADER

Owens Corning, a Fortune 500 advanced materials company, is seeking a Marketing Communications Leader for its Building Materials Sales and Distribution function. This position is responsible for the marketing communications strategy and implementation for Owens Corning's building materials products through the company's existing customer base. Experience in planning and executing trade promotions, co-op advertising programs and point of sale merchandising is critical. This person will work closely with the company sales force and business leaders as well as external distribution and major account networks.

Qualified applicants will possess a minimum of 8 years' experience in marketing communications. Journalism or Communications degree required. Experience in retail advertising, sales and promotion field as well as specific knowledge of the building materials industry are preferred.

Please send or fax resume and salary expectations to:

Box 343
International Herald Tribune
850 Third Ave., 10th Floor
New York, NY 10022 USA

FAX: (419) 248-6989

Visit our homepage at:
http://www.owenscorning.com

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL MANAGER

Our client, a N.Y.S.E. manufacturer, has retained us to find a VP/GM Industrial Filters Division, located near a major European city. The company is a global supplier of both filter housings and filter bags for various liquid applications. The position reports directly to the President of the parent Corp. and is responsible for the performance of all operations of the Division. Qualified candidates should have a degree in Engineering, MBA preferred, and must have held a Senior Mgmt position preferably in the filtration industry with P&L responsibility. A substantial compensation package including base, bonus and significant stock options will be provided. All relocation and tax equalization issues will be handled on a case by case basis.

For a confidential appointment, call or fax resume to Bob Shanley, President

Fortune Personnel Consultants of Houston, Inc.
2555 Central Parkway, Houston, TX 77092
Ph: (713) 680-9132, Fax: (713) 680-1737

EGYPTIAN RESORT ON THE RED SEA
A new 779 Room 4 star deluxe Resort. Recreational facilities include 3 swimming pools, health club, gymnasium & tennis, squash & paddle courts, *plus separate* facilities for children situated on 14,000 sq. mtr. of lush greenery and sunbathing.

Director of Guest Activities
Club Med or similar operation experience.

Director of Front Office Operations
Ideal candidate should possess property management software experience. Fidelio Systems a plus. Both require 4 to 5 years experience, conversational Italian and German, Fluency in English a must. *Offering excellent compensation package.*

Fax resume to:

PIPT/HOCAPS
Leonardo M. Panieri
Senior Executive Recruiter
(212) 448-9305 USA
Email: execsearch@pipt-hocaps.com

GOLDMUND

A.I.H.C Group
Audio-Video Products

GOLDMUND seeks a new
PLANT MANAGER

Experience required in implementing a Just-In-Time Production with MRPII process
Experience in ISO Certification preferable
Based in Geneva

CV and application + Photo to
Digital Audio Trading SA
Human Resources Dept
2, chemin de la Gravière
CH-1227 Geneva
http:\\www.goldmund.com

EDUCATION

U.S.A.

STORM KING SCHOOL

Refining Present Skills
To Create Future Achievement

- *Over 130 Years of Quality Education*
- *Small, Co-Ed College Prep Environment*
- *6 to 1 Student/Teacher Ratio*
- *100 Acre Campus Overlooking The Historic Hudson River*
- *Tuition Assistance Available*
- *Fall & Spring Admissions*

For information, please call or write to:
Mr. Peter Wicker, Assistant Headmaster
Storm King School
354 Mountain Road
Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY 12520
Tel: 914-534-9860
Fax: 914-534-4128

PRESTON UNIVERSITY
Wyoming, USA

BBA, MBA, MS, PhD

Business Administration • Computer Science
Distance Learning (No classroom study)
• Accredited • Licensed by State Dept. of Education
• Member of several professional associations
• Student Loans • Scholarships
• Also on-campus programs at Cheyenne campus in USA, and at 22 affiliated centers in four continents

PRESTON UNIVERSITY
Dept. HT797, 1204 Airport Parkway, Cheyenne, WY 82001, USA
Tel: +1 307 634 1440 - Fax: +1 307 634 3091
Home page: http://www.wyoming.com/~preston
E-mail: preston@wyoming.com

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL & TOURISM MANAGEMENT IN SWITZERLAND



HOSTA
Hotel & Tourism School
1854ht Leysin Switzerland
tel: 41 24 493 1717
fax: 41 24 493 1797
email: hosta@worldcom.ch

FRANCE

Intensive and semi-intensive
FRENCH COURSES
General and Business Courses
For Adults
Mini Group and Private Lessons

FRENCH RIVIERA
Cannes
Institut Français Riéra
8 Rue Jean de Riouffe
F-06400 CANNES
Tel: 334 / 92 99 26 63
Fax: 334 / 92 99 29 37

FRENCH
• Top quality courses for adults in Bordeaux.
• Teenage Summer Programs *in Bergerac & Biarritz.*
1 Cours G. Clemenceau.
33000 Bordeaux - France
E-mail: bls@imagnet.fr
Tel: (33) 5 56 51 00 76 Fax (33) 5 56 51 76 15

GENERAL

See Wednesday's Intermarket
for Business Opportunities, Franchises, Commercial Real Estate, Telecommunications, Automotive and Entertainment.
To advertise contact Sarah Wershof on +44 171 420 0326 or fax +44 171 420 0338
A GREAT DEAL HAPPENS AT THE INTERMARKET

Announcements

Herald Tribune

SUBSCRIBER CUSTOMER SERVICE:
For questions or queries about the delivery of your newspaper, the status of your subscription or about ordering a subscription please call the following numbers:
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA: TOLL FREE: Austria 0800 9120 Belgium 0800 17538 France 0800 437437 Germany 0130 848585 Italy 167 780040 Luxembourg 0800 2709 Netherlands 06 0225158 Sweden 020 797033 Switzerland 155 5757 UK 0800 895866 Elsewhere (+33) 1 41438537 **THE AMERICAS:** USA (toll-free) 1-800-8822884 Elsewhere (+1) 212 7523690 **ASIA:** Hong Kong 2922 1171 Indonesia 809 1928 Japan toll-free 0120 364 077 Korea 3672 0044 Malaysia 221 7055 Philippines 866 4946 Singapore 225 0834 Taiwan 7753456 Thailand 077 4485 Elsewhere (+852) 29221171

OUR NEXT SPECIAL HEADING
REAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, THE RIVIERA and MONACO
(Sales and Rentals)
will appear on
FRIDAY, JULY 18th 1997
For more details please contact
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
PARIS Tel: +33 (0)1 41 43 93 65
or Fax: +33 (0)1 41 43 93 70
E-mail: classad@iht.com

Legal Services

DIVORCE 1-DAY CERTIFIED
Call or Fax (714) 968-8695. Write 16787 Beach Blvd. #137, Huntington Beach, CA 92648 USA - e-mail - inform@juno.com

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write Box 377 Sudbury MA 01776 USA Tel 508/443-9387 Fax 508/443-0165

Business Opportunities

OFFSHORE BANKS
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS
Banking-Accounting-Secretarial
Vat Registration-Invoicing
Mail-Phone-Fax Services Worldwide
Aston Corporate Trustees
19 Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: +44 (0) 1624 626591
Fax: +44 (0) 1624 625126
London
Tel: +44 (0) 171 233 1302
Fax: +44 (0) 171 233 1519
E Mail: aston@enterprise.net

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM US $350
TAX PLANNING
We incorporate in IRS and all other offshore jurisdictions
Tax Planning Undertaken
For immediate service contact
Ellish Murphy, Director
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES (IRELAND) LTD
109, Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2 Ireland
Tel: + 353 1 6618490 Fax: 6618433
E-Mail: mfurfie@iesl.com
Web Pages: www.ICSL.com

HONG KONG CO. $600 Annual cost $650 BR Ltd. 704 35 Queens Rd. C, Hk. Tel 852-2522-1078 Fax 2845-7017

OFFSHORE COMPANIES

OCRA WORLD WIDE

- 750 READY MADE COS AVAILABLE
- FULL ADMIN & ACCOUNTING
- BANKING AND TRADE SERVICES
- TELEPHONE & MAIL FORWARDING
- CHINA BUSINESS SERVICES

Please contact Bart Dekker, MD
OCRA ASIA LIMITED
24-02 Bank of America Tower
12 Harcourt Road, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 852 25220172 Fax: 852 25215398
E-mail: OCRA@OCRA.COM.HK
Web pages: WWW.OCRA.COM

OFFSHORE BANK
with correspondent relationship.
Class A commercial license.
Immediate delivery. US $60,000.
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
Tel: (242) 394-7080 Fax: (242) 394-7082
AGENTS WANTED WORLDWIDE

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel London 44 181 741 1234 Fax. 44 181 745 6558/6338 www.appleton.co.uk

Business Travel

1st/Business Class Frequent Travellers Worldwide Up to 50% off. No coupons no restrictions. Imperial Canada Tel 1-514-341-7227 Fax 1-514-341-7939 e-mail address: imperial@login.net http://www.login.net/imperial

Capital Available

BLOCKED FUNDS & BANK PURCHASE ORDERS AVAILABLE
PHONE +44 (0)171 372 0414
FAX +44 (0)171 976 4586

Business Services

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel: 44 171 290 0900 Fax 171 499 7517

General Positions Wanted

DOING BUSINESS IN ASIA Wanting to "go direct"? I might be YOUR man. If you are having a defined longtime strategy for the area. Swiss national + French passport. FH-Germany graduate (printing). With US experience in Far-East for over 5 yrs. Now based in China. Tracks in leading local sales/service organization to sell and support machines and systems from Western suppliers. Idicate by fax to (8621) 6278 9142, where/how when, I would match your organisation, to get success for both YOU and me.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 26, female, single, US & German citizen, major in French, Spanish & Business Admin. is looking for trainee-programme in US or Europe. Fax +49-6371-14377

CARRIER YACHT MASTER, British Seeks a command. 25 years experience of "mega" yachts and European shipyards with impeccable references. Tel/Fax +33(0)4 93121337

FRENCH CAPTAIN 42 years old, fully licenced, 20 years experience in yachting seeks job. Contact: +33 (0)4 93450033 / mobile +33 (0)6 09 67 27 81

General Positions Available



seek for its Paris headquarters
A MEDIA CORRESPONDENT
to develop relations with foreign media. Good writing skills in French and English and professional experience essential. Short term: 9 1/2 months from 15th Sept. Send cover letter + CV (urgent) to: MDM - 62, rue Marcadet, 75018 PARIS - (Ref: ATTP)

Educational Positions Available

ENGLISH TEACHERS
Experienced
for Business People.
Dynamic, Friendly Team.
Innovative Teaching Methods.
Paris-Suburbs. Working Papers.
Comptoir des Langues (01) 45 61 53 56

Executive Positions Available

***BILINGUAL EXPERTS** needed, educated* & experienced in financial markets for part/full-time, salaried/freelance positions as translators or editors. Fax full resume/salary requirements to TECTRAD +33 (0)144929310. Tel +33 (0)144929311

Executives Available

AMERICAN MBA IN ITALY seeks new *assignment in business management. 6* years in USA and 10 years in Italy in marketing sales and financial management for manufacturing companies. Tel./Fax +39 735 583374. E-mail: rbe@tin.it

GENERAL

Lowest Int'l TelePhone Rates!

Call The USA From:

Germany	$0.33
UK	$0.25
France	$0.32
Switzerland	$0.35
Sweden	$0.25
Saudi Arabia	$0.99

Call For All Rates
25% Commission
Agents Welcome!

KallMart
Tel: 1-407-777-4222 Fax: 1-407-777-6411
http://vpn.com/kallmart

Telecommunications

Opportunity Is Calling!
Join the leader in the fast growing international telecom industry
* Agents
* Calling Centers
* Pre-Paid Calling Cards
* Resellers

kallback
617 2nd Ave W, Seattle, WA 98119

Where Standards are Set, not Met
Tel: 1.206.599.1991
Fax: 1.206.599.1981
Email: info@kallback.com
www.kallback.com

Financial Services

PRIME BANK GUARANTEES
Venture Capital Finance Available for Government Projects and Government Companies that are for sale.
Large Projects our Specialty.
Also, Long Term Finance for Large and Small Companies.
No commission Until Funded

REPRESENTATIVE
Needed to act as Liaison
Please reply in English

VENTURE CAPITAL CONSULTANTS
Investment bankers
15311 Ventura Blvd., Suite 999
Encino, California 91436 U.S.A.
Fax No.: (818) 905-1698
Tel.: (818) 789-0422
Holland Sr Assoc Delta O.G Lelystad

Real Estate for Sale

Caribbean

MAGNIFICENT ESTATE CARIBBEAN, Anguilla, B.W.I 3 1/4 acres waterfront, *3.2 million or exchange for similar in* Monaco, French Riviera or Paris. Tel. USA: 212-717-5360

Real Estate for Rent

Paris Area Furnished

6th, **EXQUISITE,** quiet 2 rooms, 4th floor, sunny, beams, fireplace, all amenities, justified higher price. 1- 47074631

DE CIRCOURT ASSOCIATES

Ideal accommodation: studio-5 bedrooms Quality and service assured
READY TO MOVE IN
Tel +33(0)1 43129600. Fax (0)1 43129608

Switzerland

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From studios to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6320 Fax +41 22 736 2671

Employment

Domestic Positions Available

BABYSITTING IN THE U.S.A. Family in *a Northern suburb of Chicago is seeking* live-in childcare for 2 young children. Call Jill or Rafe (847) 673-9618 or FAX (847) 673-4918.

Domestic Positions Wanted

COUPLE-CHEF-BUTLER-Estate Manager Currently employed in NY USA. Looking to be relocated, anywhere 15 years experience, married no children. Both bilingual Spanish-English. Resume available upon request. Please call. 516-324-0795 or voicemail- 516-356-4569 email: boleic1000@aol.com

International Herald Tribune ads work

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?

Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted

EUROPE

PARIS: (HQ) 181 Ave Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Tel (01) 41 43 93 65. Fax (01) 41 43 93 70

ANDORRA: Guido A. Benini - B.P. 279 FF Andorra La Vella Principality of Andorra Tel 867 813. Fax: 867 823

GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Friedrichsstrasse 15, D-60323 Frankfurt Tel (069) 9712500 Fax (069) 97125020

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG Marie de Beukelaer, 57 rue J.B. Colyns, B-1060 Brussels Tel (02) 344-3509, (02) 344-0117 Fax (02) 346-0333

GREECE & CYPRUS: Permedia Athen SA, 32 Kifissias Ave., Akrita Centre, Building A' - GR 151 25 Maroussi, Athens Greece Tel +301/68 51 525 Fax +301/68 53 357

FINLAND: Ely Matella, Oy Publiscan AB, Fredrikinkatu 33B SF-00120 Helsinki, Finland. Tel 358 9 608 B28 Fax 358 9 646 508

ITALY: Gianni Sodda, Via Cassala, 6 Milano 20122 Italy Tel 58315738 Fax 546 2573

NETHERLANDS: Dianne M. Biederberg Buyskade 31 E, 1051 HT Amsterdam Tel 31 20 6841080 Fax 31 20 6861374

NORWAY, SWEDEN & DENMARK: Finn Isdahl, P.O. Box 115 5040 Paradis, Bergen Norway Tel (47) 55 913070 Fax (47) 55 913072

PORTUGAL: W. Bishop Ldo. P.O. Box 1081 2775 Parede Lisbon Portugal Tel 351-1 457-7293 Fax 351-1-457-7352

EUROPE

SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff Sarmento Alberto Alcocer Aledup Office 11 - E, 28016 Madrid Tel 4572858 Fax 4586074

SWITZERLAND: Marshall Walter P.O. Box 511 1009 Pully, Switzerland Tel. (021) 728 30 21 Fax (021) 728 30 91

TURKEY: Saba Sarol, Cumhuriyet Caddesi, 169/5, Belmi Apt Kat 4, Elmadag 80200 Istanbul Tel (90212) 230 5996/232 7150 Fax (90212) 247 9315

UNITED KINGDOM: 63 Long Acre London, WC2E 9JH Tel. 0171 836 4802 Telex 262009 Fax 240 0338

MIDDLE EAST

BAHRAIN: Fenella Flanagan P.O. Box 10787, Manama, Bahrain Tel./Fax: 591734

ISRAEL: Dan Ehrlich, P.O.B. 99, Herzliya 46101, Israel Tel Aviv Tel 972-99-586245 972-99-586246 Fax 972-99-585685

JORDAN: Farouk Zoubi, P.O. Box 811738, Amman, Jordan Tel. 624430 Tlx. 22277 MKJO

KUWAIT: Wendy Read, c/o 63 Long Acre London WC2E 9JH Tel.: 071 836 4802 Fax 071 240 2254

LEBANON, SYRIA: Roula Ayoub, 8th P.O. Box 11-999 Gemo Building, 6th Floor, Qaloa Street Beirut Lebanon Tel./Fax: (9611) 786566/786576

OMAN: c/o Bahrain Tel./Fax: (973) 591734

QATAR: Mr Farouk Yammout GULF GLOBAL GROUP P.O. Box 15407 Doha Qatar Tel (974) 323960/323370/410129 Fax (974) 428370

SAUDI ARABIA: Contact London 63 Long Acre London WC2E 9JH Tel 71 836 4802 Fax 71 240 2254

MIDDLE EAST

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Mr Ravi Rao, P.O. Box 22156, Sharjah United Arab Emirates Tel (06) 351133 Fax (06) 374868 Telex 68484 TRNGF

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN: Contact London 63 Long Acre London WC2E 9JH Tel 71 836 4802 Fax 71 240 2254

AFRICA

EGYPT: Leila Rostom, 10 Gezeret El Arab Mohandessine Cairo Egypt Tel 34 99 838 Tlx 21274 WPCO UN Fax 3444 42

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Tandale & Associates P.O. Box 4171, Rivonia 2128, Tel (2711) 803 5892 Fax (2711) 802 9539

NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK: 850 Third Ave., 10th fl. New York, N.Y. 10022 Tel (212) 752-3890 Toll free (800) 572-7212 Tlx 427 175 Fax 212-755-8785

TEXAS: Pepper Murphy, 4040 Sunset Apt 307, Houston, Tx 77027 Tel 281-496-9933 Fax: 281-496-9584 Toll Free 800-526-7957

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA: Miguel O. Zabala Bishop Zeta & P. Editores, Avenida Ernesto Navarro 314, Santa Cruz Tel (591-3) 53 99 00 Fax (591-3) 53 99 99

BRAZIL: Fredy Bluh Brazmedia Int'l Al Gabriel Monteiro Da Silva, 366, 01445 905 Sao Paulo SP Brazil Tel 883 6133 Fax 852 5485

CHILE: Manuel Antonio Huerta, 682 Fco. Casilla 2506, Santiago de Chile Tel 632 01 26, 632 79 37 Fax 632 01 26

LATIN AMERICA

ECUADOR: Luis Lanterna, Lanterna y Asociados, Consultores, Cia LTDA, 9 de Octubre 109 y Malecon, P.O. Box 10 144 Guayaquil Tel 328181/325248 Tlx 3196 NU GUE ED Fax 321266

MEXICO: Manuel Ruiz, GLOBE MEDIA LATIN AMERICA Amores 707 Desp. 202 Colonia del Valle, Mexico D.F. Phone, (52 5) 536 56 90 Fax (52 5) 682 81 22/687 48 42, 536 35 77

PERU: Fernando Sarmiento, Alvarez Calderon 155 Piso 2, San Isidro, Lima-27, Peru Tel (511) 4 417852 Tlx 20469 GYOSA Fax 416 422

ASIA/PACIFIC

HONG KONG: Malaysia Bldg., 7th Floor, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong Tel (852) 2922-1188. Tlx 61770 IHTHX Fax (852) 2922-1190

INDIA: Ronny D. Mistry, Ronny Mistry Advertising Associates, 2332 Vidyadeep, Gandhi Nagar, Bandra (E), Bombay 400 051 Tel 645 0004, Fax 645 6372 Tlx 1185171 IPAA IN

INDONESIA: Paula Kalangie, Pacific Intermedia, 16th fl. Arthaloka Building, Jalan Jend Sudirman No 2, Jakarta Pusat Tel 251 1484 Tlx 65722 IDKA IA Fax 251 2501

JAPAN: Mamoye Inada, International Herald Tribune Advertising Office, 16 Mamoyah Newspapers 1-1-1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo Japan 100 Tel 32 01 02 90 Tlx 233673 Fax 32 01 02 96

KOREA: K. Henry Kim, Henry Communications Inc., Room 316, Poongsan VIP Officetel 414 Gongdeok-dong, Mapo-ku Seoul 121-020 Korea Tel 718 3281/3282 Fax 718 3283

ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIA: Andrew MacArthur c/o Ulysses Malaya (M) Bhd. Tingkat 7 Menara PGRM No. 8 Jalan Pudu, Cheras Kuala Lumpur 56100 Tel. (03) 981 2814 Fax (03) 982 7751

NEPAL: Bhasm Tamrakar, Media South Asia (P) Ltd., Lazimpat-2, Sarsina House, P.O. Box 8976, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel. (977-1) 420 848 Fax (977-1) 421 179

PAKISTAN: Arif Salahuddin ING Media Sales (PVT) Ltd. 414 Panorama Centre Fatima Jinnah Road Karachi 75530, Pakistan Tel 567 3628/6901 Fax 568 3933

PHILIPPINES: Ms Bing R. Grande Asia Pacific Executive APEX Business Center Inc. Suite 910W, Philippine Stock Exchange Bldg. P.O. Box 12234, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, 1605 Philippines Tel. (632) 637-3211 Fax: (632) 633-0751

SINGAPORE, BRUNEI: 138 Cecil Street, Cecil Court #07-02, Singapore 0106 Tel: (65) 2236478 Tlx. 28749 IHT SIN Fax: 325 0841

TAIWAN: Mr. Lotes Huang Lewis International Media Services, Floor 11-14, No. 46, Sec. 2, Tun Hwa South Road, Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C. Tel (886-2) 707 5519 / 708 7778 Fax (886-2) 709 8348

THAILAND, BURMA: Yvon Van Outryve, Immediate Media Ltd., Room 7-D, 7th fl., Vanissa Building, 29 Soi Chidlom, Ploenchit Road Pratumwan, Bangkok 10330 Tel. 267-9164, 267-9165 Fax 267-9166

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE: Brendon Gullifer Hawke & Gullifer Pty. Ltd Level 7, 82 Collins Street Melbourne 3000, Australia Tel 9650 1100 Fax 9650 6811

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

When It Comes to Integrating Europe, Guns Are Easier Than Butter

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — The glow around the celebration of the expansion of NATO — with President Bill Clinton hailing a new Europe that is "undivided, democratic and at peace for the first time since the rise of the nation state" — lasted for about three days last week.

Then, before the president boarded Air Force One bound for home, the carping began. The French said they wouldn't pay a centime to help integrate Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary into the club. And others in Western Europe, while less adamant, made clear that they couldn't pay to defend the new NATO members at a time when their national deficits were already threatening to delay or sink the introduction of a common European currency 18 months from now.

The Eastern Europeans weren't all that ecstatic either. With NATO expansion under way, they have already returned to a more concrete and immediate concern: getting into the European Union.

This week, the Union is expected to release a report calling for delay and caution before 10 countries now applying to become new members are admitted. It's one thing to pledge to defend the nations of Eastern Europe with blood, guts and missiles. But open markets further to their goods and help subsidize their farm goods? Well, that's serious business.

"Welcome to the new world," one of President Clinton's top economic advisers said. "It's easier these days to get countries to agree to link their armies than it is to integrate their economies."

Of course, this was all supposed to happen together. Security and prosperity are all of a piece, Mr. Clinton's aides have argued throughout the debates on the wisdom of NATO expansion.

And up to a point, that is good logic. NATO membership carries with it an aura of stability, and so, faced with the choice of where to put their money, investors are now somewhat more likely to favor an auto plant in Poland or a software operation in Hungary.

Earlier, the White House even enlisted its economic team to make the case for an expanded North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "Our strong economic relations with Europe could not have evolved over the past 50 years if not for that continent's security and stability," Lawrence Summers, the deputy Treasury secretary, said in April.

Just the expectation that the military alliance was starting to expand, he argued, has helped "lock in Central Europe's practices of market democracy," fueling Hungary's privatization.

Hoping to be part of a future round of expansion, he argued, Romania has opened itself to investment from the West and Estonia has lowered its protectionist tariffs. Bulgaria dumped leaders "who had run the economy into the ground," and the Bulgarians now say that new reforms are linked to their interest in joining NATO.

But expanding NATO in times of peace has relatively little impact on the lives of ordinary citizens, either among the old members or the new. True economic integration, however, carries with it big costs, thanks to Europe's byzantine system of agricultural subsidies, which assures that farmers in all member states get the same guaranteed prices.

That could mean major transfers of money from West to East. Western Europe is also balking because the new applicants would increase the population of the European Union by 30 percent, but expand its economic muscle by only about 4 percent — not exactly the kind of great addition China made on July 1 when it added a tiny bit of population and got a world-beater of a business center in Hong Kong.

The problem now is that the same three countries that were the first to join NATO are probably also the three in the best shape to join the European Union. That raises the specter of two Europes — one protected and prosperous, one unprotected and struggling.

"The way these things work in real life is that you have to do your security relationships and economic relationships in tandem," said Robert Zoellick, a former senior official in the Bush administration and a supporter of NATO expansion. "But you also want to be careful not to create huge imbalances" that affect stability, he said.

What is happening in Europe right now — and to some degree around the world — is that military and economic alliances are being traded off, so that no one feels completely left out.

To make the Russians less grumpy, the Clinton administration granted them almost full membership in the Group of Seven industrialized nations, even though they are hardly an economic superpower these days. Washington also promised to get Moscow into the World Trade Organization — the club of trading nations — by the end of 1998.

Mr. Clinton made the commitment despite warnings from some members of his economic team that Russia's legal system, trading regime and protectionist policies could not be revamped that fast.

And if the rules are bent for Russia, what about China? It is also applying to the World Trade Organization, but is balking at the strict requirements.

"The Cold War had one major thing going for it," one of Mr. Clinton's cabinet members mused recently. "Simplicity."

Albright Affirms Stand on NATO

Alliance Open to Balts, She Says

Reuters

ST. PETERSBURG — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright told Russians firmly Sunday that the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were eligible to join NATO, despite Moscow's fierce opposition.

"We have said all along that NATO is open to all democratic market systems in Europe," Mrs. Albright replied when asked in a Russian television interview whether the three former Soviet republics could become members of the alliance.

"All those kind of countries are eligible," she said. "It doesn't matter where a country is on the map, they are eligible for membership in NATO."

Mrs. Albright arrived in St. Petersburg, Russia's second largest city, on Saturday as part of a swing through Eastern Europe to explain policy on expansion of the Western military alliance.

She met Baltic foreign ministers Sunday in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital.

She assured the three nations that they were not permanently excluded from membership in the alliance, even though the summit meeting in Madrid last week neither invited them to join nor identified them as candidates for the next round of enlargement.

At the meeting, NATO invited the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to begin accession talks to become the first new members of the Atlantic alliance since the Cold War ended.

The Baltic states, independent between the two world wars, were incorporated into the Soviet Union early in World War II, occupied by the Germans, and then reincorporated into the Soviet Union. They gained independence in 1991.

Still fearful for their freedom, the three countries are eager to gain the protection of NATO membership.

But Russia, which has grudgingly accepted the expansion of the alliance into Central Europe, has said it may tear up a recently signed charter of cooperation with NATO if former Soviet republics were admitted to the alliance.



Dmitry Lovetsky/The Associated Press

Mrs. Albright posing Sunday for a Russian artist.

■ Bulgaria Vows Reform for NATO Entry

The president of Bulgaria, Petar Stoyanov, pledged Sunday to make broad reforms to gain entry to NATO and he told Defense Secretary William Cohen of the United States that his former Soviet bloc country had no nostalgia for Russia, Agence France-Presse reported from Sofia.

Bulgaria hopes to win entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization during the alliance's second round of eastward expansion.

Mr. Stoyanov told Mr. Cohen that Bulgaria could be a bridge between Russia and the other European allies, a press secretary in Bulgaria's capital said after the meeting.

Bulgaria elected a pro-Western government in April and has embarked on free-market reforms to reverse years of economic decline under the Communists and then the Socialists.

The new government plans to bring the military under civilian control and to slash the 96,000-member army by nearly half within a year.

"Bulgaria intends to become a member of NATO, and thus make its relationship with Russia very clear," the press spokesman said.

The Mystery of Okinawa's Royal Crown

Is Treasure Taken in World War II Hidden in a Suburb of Boston?

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

SCITUATE, Massachusetts — The ancient royal crown of Okinawa — a silk helmet-shaped headdress studded with gold, jade, pearls and precious stones that is one of the most important national treasures stolen in World War II and still missing — may be hidden in this well-scrubbed suburb of Boston.

So thinks Shizuo Kishaba, an Okinawan specialist in the recovery of lost cultural property who was scheduled to travel to the United States on Sunday to search for the crown.

So thinks Major General James Day, a retired Marine Corps general who fought in the Battle of Okinawa as a young corporal in 1945 and has been active in repatriating objects to Okinawa.

And so thinks Bokei Maehira, the last living Okinawan to have seen the crown when he helped his fellow stewards hide it from the invading U.S. forces in the final weeks of World War II.

The crown, Mr. Maehira said, was hidden along with a sacred set of ancient books called the "O-Moro soshi," and because the sacred books turned up in Scituate in 1953, the present-day crown hunters say it is reasonable to assume that the crown has to be here, as well.

Far more skeptical, even dismissive, are descendants of Commander Carl Sternfelt, a U.S. intelligence officer in the war who in 1953 yielded a hoard of stolen treasures, including the "O-Moro soshi," to the U.S. government.

The commander's son, Robert Sternfelt of Scituate, denies that his father ever possessed the crown and insists that the commander voluntarily surrendered the war booty he "brought home from Okinawa."

Robert Sternfelt's daughter, Patty McKittrick, who was entrusted with the commander's papers shortly before his death in 1976, said she thought that her grandfather would have mentioned the crown to her if he had had it.

But she also said that at family gatherings she and her cousin had conjectured that her grandfather could have concealed the crown from customs agents in "a hollow wall behind his radio."

Richard Kisker, who bought the house at 87 Grove St. from the Sternfelts in the 1950s, said he knew of no "secret cubbyholes" where the crown could be hidden.

In 1953, on the centennial of Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Okinawa, the treasures recovered from Commander Sternfelt were presented to the government of Okinawa with great ceremony by the U.S. State Department. Neither Commander Sternfelt's name nor the way in which the objects came into American hands was revealed.

With the Korean War raging, the United States needed Okinawa as a strategic base and was struggling to win favor on the island and placate demonstrators opposed to the U.S. occupation. The U.S. government ended its occupation in 1972 and instead began leasing bases there.

General Day, who returned to Okinawa in 1984 as commander of Marine Corps bases in the Far East, with his headquarters in Okinawa, said that although he was unfamiliar with the name Sternfelt, he had learned that the crown and other royal objects had been stolen by an American and that some were returned in 1953.

The crown, parts of which may be 1,000 years old, has deep meaning in Okinawa, the poorest of Japan's 47 prefectures and one that suffered almost total devastation in the last and one of the bloodiest infantry clashes of World War II. The headdress belonged to the Ryukyu dynasty, which ruled the island kingdom for many centuries until 1879, when Okinawa was annexed by the Japanese empire.

Chirac Gives Pledge to Military

Reuters

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac said Sunday he would make sure that the armed forces, worried about possible budget cuts by the new leftist government, received the resources they needed.

The conservative president, who is sharing power with a Socialist-led cabinet, said at a Defense Ministry reception on the eve of the Bastille Day military parade, "As head of the armed forces, I will take care that our forces continue to have the necessary resources both for their renovation and to maintain their capabilities and their training."

Mr. Chirac, who introduced a major shift from conscription to all-professional armed forces last year, said that together with the government, he would review what objectives had been met after the first year of a 1996 six-year military planning law.

Under the constitution, the president is commander in chief but has no control over the military budget, which is proposed by the government and enacted by Parliament. The center-right government that was defeated in the legislative elections last month had pledged to keep military spending level for five years.

Senior army officers have been worried that the new defense minister, Alain Richard, a Socialist with an eye on budget matters, would cut military spending.

WINE: *Family Feuding and Corporate Raiding Sour the Outlook at Chateau d'Yquem*

Continued from Page 1

had taken over Chateau d'Yquem by buying a 55 percent stake for about $100 million. The fact that Alexandre de Lur Saluces was in Singapore when he learned of this tended to further envenom a situation already fraught with bitterness.

The basis of Mr. Arnault's case is an alliance with disenchanted members of the Lur Saluces family. Among those who have opted to sell shares to the luxury-goods conglomerate are Alexandre de Lur Saluce's older brother, Eugene, more than 40 of Alexandre's other relatives and even two of his three children.

Their decision was apparently prompted by dissatisfaction with the count's management. The count has responded by arguing that Eugene's large and decisive stake could not legally be sold.

Alexandre's nephew, Bertrand Hainguerlot, a financier at Worms & Compagnie in Paris, said that his uncle had "made life hell for all shareholders" and that "that is why we finally decided to sell to LVMH." He added that a meeting last month with his uncle degenerated quickly, as insults and even pinches were thrown.

The battle now joined is to be played out in at least a dozen lawsuits in the French courts. Pending their outcome, the sale of Yquem has been frozen.

The roots of the dispute lie in a will drawn up Jan. 20, 1925, by Bertrand de Lur Saluces, the unmarried uncle of Eugene and Alexandre. This will named Eugene, then aged 3, as sole heir to Bertrand's 47 percent stake in Yquem. Much smaller shareholdings already had been split among other family members.

In the last year of his life, Bertrand de Lur Saluces worked with Alexandre and mentioned in at least one letter that he intended to make him his heir. But when he died abruptly of a heart attack, the only will found was that of 1925, leaving Yquem and other properties to Eugene.

Nine days after their uncle's death, on Dec. 28, 1968, the two brothers, Alexandre and Eugene, drew up a secret agreement on which the fate of Yquem now appears to hinge. They agreed to set up a jointly owned company, with each brother holding 50 percent, to control their uncle's properties, including Chateau d'Yquem. However, this company was never established.

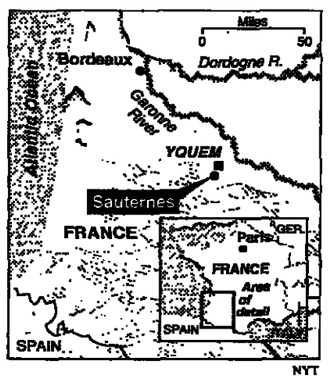
Since 1968, Eugene, who has devoted his life mainly to charitable work, has not visited Yquem and has entrusted the management of the chateau to his brother — a job that Alexandre has performed with what is widely seen as a rigor that has preserved, even enhanced, Yquem's quality. But Alexandre's ownership seems likely to face tough scrutiny in the French courts.

In one of the lawsuits, Alexandre argues that the mental "weakness" of Eugene, now 75, has been manipulated. Eugene de Lur Saluces, who declined to be interviewed, has brought a countersuit over this accusation of mental infirmity.

Amid the vituperation, this much is clear: Last year, Mr. Hainguerlot persuaded other minority family shareholders to sell their 37 percent stake to LVMH. Alexandre's domination of a limited partnership set up, under disputed circumstances, in 1992 to run Yquem appears to have constituted the last straw.

Mr. Hainguerlot then went to see Eugene who, also unhappy and living in relative squalor, eventually agreed to sell enough of his dominant 47 percent share to give LVMH more than 50 percent. Overall, LVMH valued Yquem at close to $200 million.

"Mr. Arnault is financing the Hainguerlots to get rid of me," Alexandre said. "If he gets hold of this chateau, he will install his fashion models here and start producing a perfume called Yquem!"



Weary, Alexandre de Lur Saluces rose from the terrace overlooking the vines he loves and the Garonne. Then he gazed up at the old tower with its immobile clock. "I really must get that clock to work," he muttered. "It has been stopped for much too long."

RUSSIA: *Gamble to End Housing Subsidies*

Continued from Page 1

ing and utility costs more as a sign of government indifference to them than as an act of reform.

Like many of her neighbors in Moscow, Tanya Yesin has nothing but contempt for the economic reformers who say Russian families are not paying their fair share.

The three-room apartment she shares with her husband and two daughters in a working-class area of southern Moscow is definitely on the cozy side. But it is bright, well heated, close to transportation — and cheap.

Three-room apartments in her building run about 140,000 rubles ($24) a month; and as a military officer, her husband receives a 50 percent discount.

Including utilities, the family spends only 6 percent of its income on shelter. But Mrs. Yesin has little patience for Mr. Yeltsin's plan.

"It is absolutely absurd," she said. "They have to raise our wages and salaries if they want us to pay more."

The stolid tracts of housing that dominate Moscow's skyline provide a grim reminder of Russia's long tradition of government-subsidized housing.

Faced with chronic housing shortages and an increasingly urbanized population, the Soviet Union erected buildings with its trademark disregard for individuality and taste. Housing was cheap; the average Soviet citizen paid a mere 8 percent to 10 percent of his or her income for housing and "communal services" such as utilities and garbage removal.

By and large, people got what they paid for. Apartments were cramped. Soviet officials measured comfort by the square meter, and privacy was often a luxury.

Several generations of families were often compelled to live together as they worked their way up long waiting lists for apartments to become available. Unhappy couples put off divorce rather than join the vain search for new living quarters.

Entranceways, courtyards and other public spaces were dirty, dark and neglected, reflecting the ethic that what belongs to everybody belongs to nobody.

Housing maintenance required an outsized bureaucracy.

When Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985, Stanislav Shatalin, the pro-reform economist, described housing as the least efficient sector of the economy.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 transformed much of Russian life. But the system of government-supported housing has lumbered on largely intact. About 40 percent of apartments throughout Russia are still owned by municipal governments or by former Soviet enterprises that provide housing for their workers.

Their tenants pay a fraction of the actual rent. They cling to the apartments even after they have moved out to get married or to retire in their countryside dacha, passing them on to their children like rare heirlooms or subletting them to wealthier Russians or foreign executives at enormous mark-ups.

Russians who privatized their apartments captured about 25 percent of the housing. In general, they paid a token fee for processing the paperwork, providing the state with little profit for general maintenance or major repairs on its own apartments.

A further 10 percent of the apartments are cooperatives, in which each tenant is responsible for his or her own unit and ownership of the common space is shared.

The final 25 percent of housing is a result of private construction and largely consists of wooden houses in the countryside.

In general, Russians pay about 6 percent of their income for housing and utilities, according to the Urban Institute, an American public-policy group that is advising the Russian government on housing reform.

The subsidy money is not paid directly to the tenants. Instead, it is paid to municipal or private landlords and utility companies. The overall figures are staggering. Russia spends more than 3 percent of its gross domestic product on housing and utility subsidies, far more than it spends on its bedraggled military.

ALASKA: *A Huge Reserve of Oil vs. Pristine Nature and a Traditional Way of Life*

Continued from Page 1

new sensitivities on their part — would allow them to drill in the reserve without impeding the Eskimos' hunting or causing serious damage to the environment.

On the oil companies' side was Tony Knowles, the gung-ho, pro-development governor of this gung-ho, pro-development state. With new techniques that allow drilling from much smaller installations and less road-building, Governor Knowles said that in the reserve, "We can prove it can be done right."

Mr. Babbitt, who is one of the most environmentally conscious interior secretaries ever, is carefully noncommittal. After more study and a broad process of public comment, he is expected to decide in mid-1998 whether to allow oil leasing.

Already queuing up with their comments are environmental groups, including the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society. They particularly want to protect two areas within the reserve, contending that the coastal Teshekpuk Lake is a crucial habitat for migratory waterfowl and that the delta of the Colville River, the largest American river flowing into the Arctic Ocean, should remain sacrosanct.

The two areas "deserve permanent protection and should never be leased," said Pamela Miller, a consultant for Trustees for Alaska, an environmental law firm that is coordinating some of the lobbying over the reserve.

In their fight, environmental groups will be somewhat hamstrung by their own arguments in the fierce political battles of recent years over the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, a similarly vast and environmentally even more sensitive stretch on the Arctic Ocean to the reserve's east.

To block oil companies' ambitions to drill there — ambitions now stymied by the Clinton administration — environmentalists have often contended that the refuge should be spared because there is less sensitive land nearby that is already designated an oil reserve.

So that now, though some environmental groups would like to see the de facto wilderness of the reserve turned into an official one, they are mainly arguing that America has no pressing need for the reserve's oil and should leave it just that — a reserve.

Federal officials say that by using the word "reserve," Congress did not seem to mean that the oil should stay in the ground as long as possible. And they emphasize the difference between proposals to drill in land meant as a wildlife refuge versus land set aside specifically for oil.

"For better or worse, this is in the National Petroleum Reserve, and that changes the playing field," said Deborah Williams, Mr. Babbitt's representative in Alaska.

It is a playing field almost as tricky to navigate as the tundra tussocks that make hikers here feel as if they are walking on a field of floating, grass-covered basketballs.

In his decision, Mr. Babbitt must not only balance the money and jobs that oil development would bring against its possible environmental damage. He must also reconcile the ambivalence among the constituency he most sought out on his trip: the 6,000 or so residents of the four villages on the reserve, most of them Alaska natives.

At a town meeting one evening in Nuiqsut, a village of about 450 on the Colville River, Bernice Kaigelak, stood up and told Mr. Babbitt that she was scared of the effects that drilling would have on the people of the reserve.

"I understand it would be big revenue and more tax dollars, but are we going to pay the price?" she asked. "We are the people of the land and we'll continue to be the people of the land. The oil will come and go and we'll still be here."

Mr. Babbitt's decision must also take into account the critical unknown: just how much oil is there?

No one is predicting the reserve could turn into another Prudhoe Bay, the supergiant oil field that has led the North Slope's production of more than 10 billion barrels. Rather, Arco Alaska Inc., the oil company that seems most keen on the reserve, says its interest stems from improved technology that allows it to make a profit even on relatively small pools of oil — for example, 100 million barrels.

Alaska state geologists estimate that the reserve could hold 400 million to more than a billion barrels of oil.

Mr. Babbitt, after several days of criss-crossing the reserve, would say only, "I'm not committed to any specific decision."

Egypt Opposes 'Eternal' Sanctions on Libya

Agence France-Presse

CAIRO — Egypt said Sunday the system of automatically renewing UN sanctions on Libya must be reconsidered after last week's extension of the five-year-old air embargo against Tripoli.

The UN Security Council's sanctions renewal system should be changed so that the sanctions "don't become eternal," said Sayed Qassem Masri, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs for international cooperation.

Libya has been under an air and arms embargo since March 1992 for refusing to extradite to the United States or Britain two of its citizens wanted for involvement in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Congo's Responsibility

It turns out that the rebellion against Mobutu Sese Seko's 32-year rule in Zaire, rather than being entirely homegrown, was carried off with Rwanda's direction and participation, according to Rwanda's defense minister, Paul Kagame. Not pleased, the now-Congo's leader, Laurent Kabila, quickly denied the claim. It may yet come down to a question of the particular size and shape of outsiders' roles. But meanwhile the Kabila group's politically important claim to self-liberation has been dulled.

The new account also bears on the killing — perhaps the continued killing — of Rwandan Hutu refugees in eastern Congo. Rwandan soldiers, mostly from the rival Tutsi ethnic group, have been implicated in the slaughter. To the new Congo government, however, the Hutu are much less unoffending victims worthy of international solicitude than themselves perpetrators of the terrible mid-'90s genocide in Rwanda. Setting what many observers believe to be a troubling precedent, Congo has intervened to influence the makeup and mission of a UN team sent to investigate these events. However the blame is eventually assessed, the priority must be to stop the killing. The first responsibility is Congo's.

You begin to understand why the United States has been having difficulty putting together a new policy toward Congo. Marshal Mobutu's departure into exile goes largely unmourned in Africa. But Mr. Kabila's arrival at power in Kinshasa, however he got there, makes him responsible for quickly restoring a fair measure of order and then for rebuilding the country practically from scratch. A two-year delay before elections, as Mr. Kabila offers, is not out of line with the limitations imposed by the lunar quality of the post-Mobutu political landscape. But long before that, the new leader must open up the political arena to the Mobutu opposition and others not subject to his alliance's discipline. He must get a start on laying down the foundations of a rule of law — a burden Marshal Mobutu largely evaded — and on stirring national economic growth.

The United States is putting up an initial aid allotment of $10 million, meant to be disbursed through the non-governmental organizations that are the American government's indispensable channels of foreign assistance. This is peanuts, but perhaps it serves the purpose of demonstrating that more is to come if the new Congo government can get on with meeting its formidable challenges.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Genuflecting at the Altar of Market Economics

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, gave a striking talk to a Woodrow Wilson Scholars' Center audience last month, describing the cultural factors at work in economic behavior, speaking in particular of their influence on the Russian economy since the Soviet system collapsed.

What was noteworthy about this speech was that Mr. Greenspan found the notion that cultural factors are an important force in the economy a novel idea.

Mr. Greenspan is not a foolish man, and if this idea was a new idea to him, that surely is evidence of a huge and crucial professional deformation among Western economists, too often educated to ignore all but a narrow range of materially or mathematically defined factors in an economy's functioning.

How many high policymakers in the West, and Western advisers to the Russian and other ex-Communist governments following 1989, have been the victims of the illusion that dismantling communism would "automatically establish a free-market entrepreneurial system" — an idea in which Mr. Greenspan himself believed?

In contrast, one might ask how many ordinary businessmen who had dealt with the Soviet Union, or how many political specialists or journalists who actually knew the Soviet Union and how the Communist system had functioned there over the previous 40 years, believed such a thing? Not many, I should think.

Mr. Greenspan said that after 1989 he — or "we," as he put it — discovered that "much of what we took for granted in our free-market system and assumed to be human nature was not nature at all, but culture. The dismantling of the central planning function in an economy does not, as some had supposed, automatically establish" market capitalism.

It explains a lot about what has happened to the ex-Communist world since 1989 that men and women with the influence of Mr. Greenspan, occupying posts of great power, should have held so egregiously naive, or historically and culturally "deaf," a belief as did Mr. Greenspan.

It also demonstrates the degree to which the conception of market economics today has turned into an ideology, which is to say into a belief system detached from the empirical or scientific observations with which it originated, so as to become — to use the definition of ideology put forward by Raymond Aron, Daniel Bell and others in the 1950s — a "secular religion."

It has become a political as well as an economic religion, the dominant one today in much of the industrial West. Certainly it is dominant in the United States, where both conservative Republicans and Clinton liberals avow that markets and democracy are not only indissolubly interlinked but a fundamental expression of human nature itself. This is, of course, a version of the Liberal Illusion, even though so-called conservatives believe it — the illusion of mankind's essential innocence and natural virtue.

Surely it should be self-evident that culture has a deep influence on economic conduct, both in practical and intellectual ways. If there is no established culture of law and obedience to law, system of contracts, network of conventional behavior concerning the conduct of business or history of sophisticated commerce, there will be no "automatically established free-market entrepreneurial system."

Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic have made successful transitions from communism because all were relatively sophisticated industrial or commercial societies before communism was imposed on them at the end of the 1940s. Freed of communism, they knew how to become capitalists again.

In Russia, only the beginnings of a modern economy had existed in St. Petersburg and Moscow when the Bolshevik revolution took place.

That not only was 80 years ago, but those involved in that economy were mostly subsequently murdered.

Russians for decades afterwards were taught that property is theft, capitalism is exploitation and individual wealth is not "earned" but stolen. This has had a lasting influence on how people think today. It was natural that Russian capitalism after 1989 evolved toward what its new practitioners had been taught to believe it had to become.

Before the Communists took power, much of Eastern Europe's — as well as China's — commerce and industry rested on family alliances, patronage, government favoritism and clientelism. This was the "oriental" commercial system of the Ottoman empire, as well as that of much of the Far East. That is what it has tended to become again.

All of this will change over time, but not because human nature is spontaneously capitalistic (or "American" — as Americans have always been inclined to assume). It will change because the external system with which it is forced to interact will demand change.

Foreign business will demand enforceable contracts and transparent financing and will resist doing business with mafia-controlled enterprises. Foreign banks and international institutions will not finance unverifiable borrowers and will resist handling funds whose origins are suspect. An evolutionary change is under way that is also an educational experience for the ex-Communist societies.

It is an exercise in pragmatic change. It contrasts, obviously, with the Communist world's ideological beliefs of the past, but also with the Western inclination today to make market economics a new secular religion.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Cutting Off Cambodia

Following Japan's lead, the United States has suspended aid to Cambodia in the wake of last week's coup d'état there. This is a difficult but sound decision. Difficult because the aid cutoff will hurt ordinary people; sound because the power-grabbing dictator Hun Sen must be given to understand that other nations will not resume business as usual with him until Cambodia's fledgling democracy is restored.

Mr. Hun Sen, officially Cambodia's second prime minister, ousted First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh in a violent coup the weekend of July 5-6. The prince's party was the leading vote-getter in 1993 elections, and he is the only legitimate leader of the democratically elected government. Now Prince Ranariddh is in the United States, drumming up support, while Mr. Hun Sen conducts Stalinist purges of the prince's supporters in Cambodia. Several are reported to have been executed without trial, while hundreds more are being herded into detention centers. The UN's special representative, Thomas Hammarberg, condemned "the atmosphere of fear and intimidation which now prevails."

Cambodia's neighbors in the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, also have acted, suspending their invitation to Cambodia to join their organization and sending a diplomatic mission to mediate if possible. Their goals, at a minimum, should include those outlined by the UN's Mr. Hammarberg: the return of the first prime minister to office with guaranteed security; the safety of all politicians, human rights workers and journalists and the release of all who have been detained; no expulsions from Parliament. Otherwise, elections scheduled for next spring, even if conducted, will be a sham.

Will Mr. Hun Sen respond positively to the ASEAN mission? More likely is that the United States and ASEAN must be prepared to lead a longer-term campaign to isolate his regime until democracy is respected. That will require a nuanced policy restoring the small amounts of aid that help human rights organizations directly while cutting off the large sums that the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral organizations provide. Such aid now supports nearly half of Cambodia's budget — a lever the international community may have to use.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Apply the Lessons of Cambodia to Bosnia Before It's Too Late

By Fred Hiatt

WASHINGTON — Bosnia and Cambodia are a world apart, but unfortunately with much in common. The United States and others have spent billions of dollars to bring peace and democracy to both small, war-ravaged countries — and in both there's a strong possibility those efforts will fail.

The peace-building campaigns — by the United Nations in Cambodia, by NATO in the former Yugoslavia — have done much good, not least by simply enforcing an absence of war. But long-term benefits are threatened by recurring temptations in the international response — to avoid the most difficult (but necessary) tasks, to claim success no matter what and to deal "realistically" with thugs and dictators. We used to blame those temptations on the Cold War ("He's a dictator, but he's our dictator"); they turn out to stem more from human nature than from the struggle against communism. In Cambodia, where Bolshevik-style purges have followed last week's coup d'état, it may be too late. Bosnia still has a chance.

The UN came to Cambodia after it had suffered through two decades of war and genocide at the hands of both native and outside aggressors. In 1993, 20,000 UN troops enforced a peace and monitored elections. Ignoring expert opinion that democracy was inappropriate for such an impoverished and traditionally authoritarian nation, nine out of 10 eligible Cambodians voted — often risking their lives to do so. The liberal-royalist party of Prince Norodom Ranariddh won.

The United Nations then made its first mistake. The Paris peace accords had called for the disarming of all Cambodian factions, but that was seen as too hard, and so the longtime dictator Hun Sen was allowed to retain his private army. His neo-Communist party lost the election, but when he threatened to blow up the peace process, the United Nations caved in and allowed him to retain power as co-prime minister with the prince. Already, those nine in 10 Cambodians were betrayed.

That same year, most UN forces left, declaring a great victory on their way out. And for a time, the prospects seemed reasonable. A free press and human rights groups flourished. International aid helped clear land mines and train judges.

Yet — and here was the next mistake — the international community paid far too little attention to postelection democracy-building. Few sought to safeguard the UN's huge initial investment by insisting, as a condition of aid — which continued to pay half of Cambodia's budget — that the nation hire independent judges, set up a supreme court, create an impartial election commission. It was easier just to keep claiming success.

Gradually, the facade of democracy crumbled. Mr. Hun Sen re-established control through a classic Communist combination of political intrigue backed by thuggish intimidation and outright violence. Journalists were gunned down, independent politicians were exiled or attacked with hand grenades. He labeled his enemies "worms" and, when France and the United States let out a peep or two of protest, threatened to turn his thugs loose on their embassies.

Even then, the peeps were few and far between. Last fall, on the fifth anniversary of the Paris peace accords, then-UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali congratulated Mr. Hun Sen for his "statesmanship." Winston Lord, then U.S. assistant secretary of state, was still calling Cambodia "a model UN success story" in 1995, while his deputy reported that the concept of human rights "has permeated" Cambodia's government. The current U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, Kenneth Quinn, consistently rejected congressional calls for a tougher U.S. line on human rights.

"This policy was and continues to be absurd," William Shawcross, the journalist and Cambodia expert, noted in the New York Review of Books nine months before Mr. Hun Sen's final coup. "Hun Sen, who lives in a heavily fortified stockade outside Phnom Penh, behaves like an increasingly dangerous psychotic. Washington's belief that he will provide 'stability' is foolish."

Even when Mr. Hun Sen used tanks finally to oust Prince Ranariddh the weekend of July 5-6, the Clinton administration hesitated to sever its access to the thug, balancing its criticism of him with admonitions to Prince Ranariddh and refusing to label Mr. Hun Sen's coup a coup.

All along, one argument for turning a blind eye to democracy's degradation was that "stability" would allow economic development, which would eventually promote democracy. Cambodia illustrated the bankruptcy of such logic. As both Prince Ranariddh and Mr. Hun Sen became less and less accountable, the Cambodian economy became more and more corrupt. The leaders sold off half of Cambodia's forests to Thai and other companies, pocketing most of the proceeds themselves. In a few more years, Cambodia could be a desert — an impoverished desert with a wealthy, drug-trafficking elite.

All this argues for a strong international response to Mr. Hun Sen now, rather than one more accommodation to the "reality" he seeks to make permanent. It also argues for a hard look at Bosnia, which could still go either way.

In Bosnia, too, peacekeepers have hesitated to do the hard things — to enforce the Dayton peace accords by returning refugees to their homes, arresting war criminals, building a real democracy to challenge the mafia power of wartime thugs. And no wonder — those tasks are hard, and risky; with Congress yapping at his heels, President Bill Clinton might love to declare victory, deal "realistically" with the ensconced thugs and bring home the troops.

Yet the hard tasks were written into the Dayton accords, just as into the much-violated Paris agreement, because everyone understood peace would not take root otherwise. Having tried and failed to ignore Bosnia, and then having invested $7 billion there, the United States should give that investment at least a chance to pay off.

The Washington Post.

Turkey and the Press

Turkey has the shameful distinction of imprisoning more journalists than any country in the world. The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists has compiled a list of 78 reporters, writers and editors now in jail, and the Turkish Press Council reckons the total may be twice as high. Now that a new government has assumed power, it has a timely opportunity to open those prison doors. Doing so would lessen a stain on Turkey's reputation and enhance the democratic credentials of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz's secularist center-right coalition.

Most of the journalists in prison are charged with disseminating "separatist propaganda" or with being members of proscribed pro-Kurdish political groups. In fact, under Turkey's broad anti-terrorism law, journalism itself is criminalized and reporters face prison for doing their job. An emblematic case is that of Ocak Isik Yurtcu, a prominent writer and former newspaper editor who has served 3 years of a 15-year sentence. Mr. Yurtcu's offense was to publish articles about the Turkish Army's scorched-earth campaign against Kurdish insurgents in southeastern Turkey.

Mr. Yurtcu's plight, along with scores of other cases, will be taken up this summer by a visiting delegation of journalists, among them Terry Anderson and Peter Arnett, at the request of Turkish press organizations. By responding favorably, Mr. Yilmaz would signal a halt to Turkey's descent into repression. He would begin to answer critics, especially in the European Union, of Turkey's dismal human rights record, and would set a different example from his immediate secular and Islamic predecessors.

This is more than a press issue. For nearly a decade Turkey has relied primarily on force to counter Kurdish terrorists, without opening a parallel political track for a huge, aggrieved ethnic minority. Press freedom is among the casualties of a failed strategy, imposed by the military, which Mr. Yilmaz cannot change overnight. Yet it is within his power to release jailed journalists and decriminalize free speech, an essential precondition for an end to Turkey's domestic turmoil. Turkey's friends hope he will not let this moment pass.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Socialists in Glass Houses

In a front-page article in Vietnam News, the official English-language daily, the paper reported on a management workshop in Hanoi where Vietnamese officials blasted foreign investors for violations of local labor laws. But before pointing the finger at foreign investors, it is at least worth asking why, with all these abuses, there is no shortage of workers lined up outside the gates of foreign enterprises hoping for a job. One key indicator may be the average annual per capita income, about $200. The desperation that results should be placed squarely where it belongs: on a Communist Party whose decades-long experiment with socialism took what should be one of the wealthiest countries in Southeast Asia and made it one of the poorest.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

In the Balkans, NATO Must Go After the Masterminds

DURING my time as high representative in Bosnia, I repeatedly urged key governments such as the United States and Britain to be ready to give their forces the orders needed to arrest those indicted for war crimes by The Hague tribunal. For these arrests to help the peace process, and not just create chaos, they had to be carefully planned and orchestrated with political initiatives.

That meant that the first targets had to be the most important indicted war criminals, including Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian-Serb leader, and Dario Kordic, the Bosnian-Croat leader. But NATO troops started, on Thursday, by going after minor figures. This served to give both men advance warning, making their arrests more difficult.

I do not know what brought the NATO-led forces to discount this advice and go for a half-baked operation, which turned into what at best looks like a half-success.

There may have been other considerations of which I am unaware. But it appears that it was done without any coordination with those in Bosnia. And it will probably damage those forces inside the Republika Srpska that have started to challenge Mr. Karadzic.

By design or by default, the Dayton peace agreements have entered a new phase. This phase will require a far more coordinated effort from the political and military sides to prevent repeating the mistakes of Thursday's Prijedor operation. And this effort will not be completed by June 1998, when President Bill Clinton has said that U.S. troops should leave.

— Carl Bildt, a former Swedish prime minister and the former civilian representative in Bosnia, commenting in The New York Times.

Take Chinese Chest-Beating on Taiwan With a Grain of Salt

By Jonathan Mirsky

HONG KONG — During the handover of Hong Kong to China, President Jiang Zemin asserted that the "one country, two systems" formula was a model for a "final solution to the Taiwan question." The Chinese leader added that the prospect of "complete national reunification now stands encouragingly in sight."

Shortly afterwards, Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, met the top Taiwanese official responsible for relations with the mainland. The two agreed to set up a special liaison office between Hong Kong and Taiwan. Beijing immediately claimed this meeting was an internal matter and hence not one of the two areas — foreign affairs and defense — in which China's central authorities assume control over Hong Kong.

China's attitude toward Hong Kong-Taiwan affairs is a charade and its self-confidence about reunification with Taiwan is either pretense or perilous folly. With Mr. Jiang, Prime Minister Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in town for the handover, however briefly, it is impossible that Mr. Tung failed to receive instructions on meeting the man from Taiwan. The chief executive is a perfect intermediary; his father's vast shipping empire was Taiwan-based and not until its bankruptcy in the mid-1980s and the Chinese government's decision to save the company with a financial bailout was the Tung-Taiwan connection severed.

The last thing Beijing wants is for Taiwan to be considered "foreign" when its official status is that of a "rebel province." Yet the "final solution" of reunification that Mr. Jiang spoke about would probably have to be violent.

The circumstances of Taiwan and Hong Kong are wholly different. Taiwan is more than 100 difficult miles offshore, its population is 21 million, not just over 6 million, and it has one of the toughest armies in the world. While corrupt, its local and central authorities have been popularly elected. Only 15 percent of Taiwan's people are mainlanders who came over after the Communist victory in 1949. Most of the rest are the descendants of Ming dynasty loyalists who fled to Taiwan after the Manchu conquest of China in 1644 and continued to arrive over the next century.

By contrast, although many Hong Kongers think of themselves as "Hong Kong people" or "Hong Kong Chinese," most of them are refugees or the children and grandchildren of refugees from communism on the mainland. Rare indeed is the Hong Kong family that can trace its roots here back more than four generations. Mr. Tung, born in Shanghai, is a typical Hong Konger.

President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan, on the other hand, is a native Taiwanese whose Japanese — as a result of Japan's occupation of Taiwan from 1895 to 1945 — is better than his inelegant Mandarin, which he avoids using in favor of the island's dialect. While there are elements of the Taiwan population longing for reunification, they were dealt a body blow in March 1996 when China's war games and missile tests helped give President Lee a solid victory in the island's first presidential election. Beijing's threats strengthened Taiwanese nationalism.

Independence is Taiwan's taboo word; Chinese leaders have repeatedly declared that their forces would invade if it were proclaimed. Such an invasion would be possible, although China's losses would be huge. Once on the island, Beijing's army would be in conflict with a truculent population in which every able-bodied male under 60 has received two years of military training and knows how to handle a gun in guerrilla warfare.

So the "I" word is mentioned only by Taiwan's ideological daredevils. Instead, Mr. Lee presses education schemes in which phrases like "our mountains and rivers" increasingly mean Taiwan's. His diplomats move around the world reminding their hosts that Taiwan in many ways is a bigger economic power than China and will not be bullied. The island's athletes and scholars attend international meetings. And its manufacturers invest heavily in China.

Most important for Taiwan's safety is its agreements with the United States. Although based on deliberate ambiguity, they were strong enough for President Bill Clinton to order two naval battle groups to cruise protectively near Taiwan during the Chinese missile firings and invasion games in March 1996. Taiwan, despite its political corruption — which includes close linkings between the governing Kuomintang and the local mafia — enjoys in the United States the reputation of being China the Good.

So Mr. Jiang's recent reference to a "final solution" of the Taiwan problem is bombast and the new liaison between the island and Hong Kong mere window dressing.

Barring a military putsch in Beijing followed by foolhardy generals launching forces across the Taiwan Strait no matter what the cost, reunification of the island with the mainland remains remote.

The writer, Asia editor of The Times of London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Turkey's Ally

BERLIN — Despatches received from Constantinople report that in well-informed circles it is stated that Turkey has formed a defensive alliance with Roumania against any attack from Bulgaria. The preliminaries were signed to-day [July 14], and the Roumanian Minister had an audience of an hour and a half with the Sultan. Meanwhile, the council of Ministers held in Constantinople decided not to permit Greek ships, even when not containing contraband of war, to pass the Dardanelles.

1922: Breeches Uproar

LONDON — An American girl who appeared in Piccadilly in golfing suit with plus-four breeches caused much amazement among phlegmatic Londoners — such amazement, indeed, that she had to take refuge in a taxicab to escape their curiosity. Miss Campbell says the costume is called a knickerbocker suit and is "the latest thing in sports wear in New York." "Anyway I did not show more of my legs than English girls do," she said. "Some London girls in very short jumpers and big furs would attract much attention in New York."

1947: Czechs' Deal

PRAGUE — Three top Czechoslovakian leaders returned from a whirlwind command visit to Moscow with the promise of a "far-reaching" five-year economic agreement in return for Czechoslovakia joining the boycott against the Marshall proposal. The Czechs returned with the promise of 200,000 tons of wheat this year, in addition to other food, fertilizers and raw materials. The Russians will get railway equipment, oil piping and finished industrial products.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
MICHAEL GETLER, Executive Editor
• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher
• JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director
Directeur de la Publication: Richard McClean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Subscriptions, (1) 41.43.92.10; Advertising, (1) 41.43.92.12; News, (1) 41.43.93.38. Internet address: http://www.iht.com E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7765 Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong Tel: 852-2922-1188 Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M Tel: (49 69) 97 12 50-0 Fax: (49 69) 97 12 50-20
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254
S.A.S. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
©1997, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved ISSN: 0294-8052.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

71 420 0348

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS LEADER

Please send ... expectations ...

Box 343
International Herald Tribune
850 Third Ave., 10th Floor
New York, NY 10022 USA

FAX: (413) 248-6399

EGYPTIAN RESORT ON THE RED SEA

Director of Guest Activities

Director of Front Office Operation

Executives Available

International Herald Tribune ads work

be informed at the cost immediate

ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA

LANGUAGE

How Singular Are Sports Teams?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A full-court press is needed to straighten out the syntax of sports.

I see a headline atop The Washington Post: "Jazz Beats Bulls," with the verb construing the first team, from Utah, as singular. Had the game gone the other way, however, the headline would have read "Bulls Beat Jazz," construing the Chicago team as plural.

"Is (are) the Miami Heat singular or plural?" wonders Howard Kleinberg, a columnist for the Cox newspapers. His concern extends beyond one team: "The Colorado Avalanche? The Utah Jazz? That there are five men on the court for the Heat at all times would tend to support a decision that they are plural. But when referring to the team by the name of the city, Miami is singular no matter how many are on the court."

Previous generations of sports fans were never forced to deal with team-nominal singularity. The Brooklyn Dodgers were a team, all right, but we referred to Da Bums in Ebbetts Field as "they"; our Pete Coscarart would tag out their Mel Ott sliding into second for the Giants, but Brooklynites always thought of the invaders from the Polo Grounds not as a collective "it" but as an uncollected "them," as befitted a loose assemblage of individuals from Coogan's Bluff. Sometimes the Dodgers were referred to as "the flock," harking to the team's one-time name of Robins, but even using that obvious collective noun, the construction was often "the flock *are* in the cellar again."

□

Same anticollectivism in football; the Packers beat the Bears, the Bears put the rush on Ace Parker of the football Dodgers — it was all grammatically consistent and easy to follow. (Some of my sports allusions may be slightly dated — whatever happened to Joe Vosmik? — but when it comes to language change, I like to run my thumb along the cutting edge.)

Basketball's Jazz changed all that. Utah is not a state known for its jazz joints or jazzy way of life; however, when it attracted a franchise of that name from New Orleans, its owners wisely decided to keep it. Other teams picked up the notion of dropping the *s*.

"If I want to reflect on the Heat's series with the Chicago Bulls," asks my colleague in columny, "do I say, 'The Heat *were* crushed' or 'The Heat *was* crushed'? What is the dictum on teams that do not end plurally?"

Before formulating a dicnum — a pronouncement that carries authority but not the weight of legal precedent — I consulted learned authorities. They do not agree. Martha Kolln, author of "Understanding English Grammar," says, "I would treat 'the Utah Jazz' the same way as 'the Pittsburgh Pirates' and use a plural verb — the Jazz *are*." The former Penn State English professor adds: "You would never say, 'The Pirates *is* in town.' "

Contrariwise, Tom Jolly, an editor on the sports desk of The New York Times, says: "Because the team names are singular entities, we've elected to give them singular verbs. Sometimes it looks a little awkward — for example, 'The Bulls *are* playing much better than the Jazz *is* playing,' but we think we've chosen the better alternative."

But The Sporting News stylebook goes the other way, in grim consistency, on this matter of nomenclature: "Team names such as Magic (Orlando), Heat (Miami), Jazz (Utah), the White Sox (Chicago), the Red Sox (Boston), always take the plural verb" — that is, "the Magic *are*" and "the Sox *are*."

Enough dribbling; it's dictum time. To reach a decision, let us turn to the great guiding principle of English grammar, revered by linguistic sages, eminent lexicographers and the most useful usagists: "No matter how 'correct' it may be, if it sounds funny to the ear of the native speaker, it ain't right."

Words like *jazz*, *heat* and *magic* have long backgrounds of singularity in the language: "The jazz is cool"; "Stay lost, Looie, the heat is on"; "Sorry, my dear, the magic is gone." To say now "the Heat *are* losing" or "the Magic *are* gone" is to sound funny. If your usage causes your reader or listener to assume an expression that says, "What are you, some kind of grammatical nut?" then go with the natural sound of the language. If the team name ends with *s*, use a plural verb: the Bulls *beat* and *are*. If not, construe it as singular: the Jazz *beats* and *is*.

If you need an excuse, call it an idiom. Idioms get away with syntactic murder. Take your shot with a singular verb, treating the name of the team without an *s*, as you would a city. And there's no comma in *He shoots he scores!*

□

"Once we get the right leader, and the right chairman," wrote the Lord Feldman to The Times of London after the political debacle of the Conservatives, "we can then start our *fightback*."

There's a lively Britishism for Americans to adopt. *Fightback* is a verb form first used as a compound noun in 1953, hyphenated in a book about polo in 1960 and now found as a familiar one-word description of a losing side's surge in cricket.

The neologism was formed on the analogy of *kickback*, "a sometimes corrupt return of a portion of money paid"; *fallback*, "a prepared retreat," as in "fallback position," and especially *comeback*, which can mean either "a snappy retort" or "a return to power," as in President Clinton's description of himself as "the Comeback Kid." *Fightback* is a more active form of *comeback* and is a noun for lexicographers to watch.

English word coinage is not exclusively an American trait, as recent visitors to London can attest. The language does its own refurbishing, often by squeezing old words together. The BBC's Sir David Frost recently took a three-word phrase popularized by W. Somerset Maugham — "The Summing Up" — and compressed it to the one-word *upsumming*.

Don't know if that one will fly.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL

The Honeymoon Is Over for Kabila

Opposition Parties Move Boldly to Defy Congo Government's Policies

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Congo — Responding to a ban on opposition-party politics that was announced along with the creation of this country's new government in May, one of Congo's most outspoken opposition politicians decided he should move his office.

But the opposition figure, Joseph Olenghakoy, did not go underground or even adopt a more discreet stance to avoid confrontation with the new government of Laurent Kabila.

Instead, Mr. Olenghakoy, the leader of the Renovating Forces for Union and Solidarity, ordered that his desk be taken out of the quiet back office in his party headquarters and defiantly placed square in the middle of the reception area, where he now sits daily to greet a stream of party members and well-wishers.

With former Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi, the main opposition figure, having been arrested in June and held overnight for making public speeches in defiance of the political ban, Mr. Olenghakoy sees the placement of his desk in full public view as a small symbolic gesture. It is part of an overall strategy of ratcheted confrontation that he and others in Congo, formerly Zaire, are already warning could ultimately lead to armed resistance.

"Unfortunately, one of the lessons the Congolese people have learned from Kabila's rise to power is that the international community respects violent men," said Mr. Olenghakoy, 34.

Mr. Kabila's forces won power in May from Mobutu Sese Seko, who nearly drove the country into the ground in almost 32 years of dictatorial rule.

"This country didn't struggle for seven years to get rid of Mobutu to sit back and watch him be replaced by someone who uses the same methods," Mr. Olenghakoy said. "But after having applauded Kabila's army's march across Zaire, the West should not expect us to accept nonviolent opposition indefinitely."

In much of Africa, opposition parties face a choice between peaceful tactics, which have often proven futile in the face of repressive governments, and armed resistance.

Since sweeping to power on May 17, Mr. Kabila has in effect outlawed organized opposition, saying that his Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo will rule alone until it organizes national elections — promised for 1999.

Mr. Kabila's edicts have received only muted criticism from the West, which seems relieved over the end of Marshal Mobutu's long dictatorship, and eager to give the new leader the benefit of the doubt.

"We haven't tackled that specifically," said a Western diplomat, who was asked whether protests had been lodged over the ban on political activity here. "We do attach a lot of importance to the timetable for elections and will try our best to hold them to that."

Mr. Kabila's government has given almost no public explanations for many of its policies. But opposition leaders say that they have been told the new leaders feel they should be allowed to work unhindered at getting this country in order again.

There are growing signs already, however, especially in Kinshasa, that the new restrictions on political freedoms are grating on people's nerves.

The brief arrest of Mr. Tshisekedi, for example, provoked incidents in several neighborhoods of the city, where opposition activists set fire to cars and trucks and played cat-and-mouse games, taunting the government soldiers sent into the streets to restore order.

Responding to protests in the streets carries risks for the government. Much of Mr. Kabila's army is composed of foreign forces on loan from neighboring countries — Rwanda, Uganda, Angola and Eritrea — that supported his revolt. Every appearance of troops in the streets draws people out of their homes to watch and comment, mostly negatively, about what is widely resented here as a foreign occupation.

Polls indicate that Mr. Kabila has already paid a heavy price for this perception. In one opinion survey by an independent polling agency in June, only 14 percent of those who responded said they admired the new president, while a majority said they regarded him as a "hostage" to foreigners. Over 75 percent said they disapproved of the ban on political activity, while 62 percent *said they supported Mr. Tshisekedi.*

"There has been a large erosion already in support for this government, and it seems clear there will be no honeymoon," said Olivier Kamitatu, director of the leading polling agency here, Berci.



Jean-Marc Bouju/The Associated Press

Archbishop David Gitari blessing a spot Sunday near a Nairobi church where a person was killed by the police.

Archbishop Criticizes Kenyan President

Reuters

NAIROBI — The Anglican archbishop, David Gitari, attacked President Daniel arap Moi from the pulpit Sunday at All Saints Cathedral during a ceremonial "cleansing" that was held because police stormed the church last week during clashes with pro-democracy demonstrators.

Speaking to a packed congregation that included many opposition figures, Archbishop Gitari said of Mr. Moi, "You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Riot police threw tear gas into the cathedral Monday and beat worshippers with batons when people fleeing the clashes sought refuge in the church.

Senior police officials later publicly apologized for the invasion.

The demonstrations, called to back opposition demands for constitutional reforms ahead of elections due this year, were held in several towns despite a government ban.

Holding one of the tear-gas canisters that had been hurled into the cathedral, Archbishop Gitari said the government had to be obeyed only as long as it did not infringe on the rights of the people.

"Blood cannot be shed in a holy place in vain," he said.

"The government must now put into motion constitutional reforms," he added.

Archbishop Gitari also said, "There is still hope that the cries of the people will be heard."

Hundreds of people, who applauded during his sermon, surrounded the packed cathedral to listen to the service over loudspeakers outside.

They applauded Archbishop Gitari and another speaker, the Reverend Timothy Njoya, a Presbyterian, who had to be hospitalized after being beaten by police in the cathedral.

A prominent opposition supporter, Mr. Njoya called for the public to boycott elections unless reforms were implemented.

"Instead of having elections, we will open our churches and mosques and teach people what it means to have free and fair elections," he said.

All services scheduled for the cathedral last week were canceled after the clashes to await the rededication ceremony Sunday. Before the service, Archbishop Gitari led a procession of Anglican priests around the packed cathedral, waving a ceremonial evergreen branch and sprinkling holy water at the bloodstained spots where one person died and where tear gas canisters landed.

A fiery Muslim preacher and one of Mr. Moi's most outspoken critics, Sheikh Khalid Balala, joined the service, welcomed by the archbishop.

Mr. Balala, who returned Saturday from two years in exile in Germany after the Kenyan government agreed to admit him, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

He was greeted upon his arrival in Kenya by hundreds of followers chanting "Moi must go. No reforms, no elections."

Mr. Balala said he would organize a march of 10 million people to force Mr. Moi to give in to the growing calls for constitutional changes.

The United States, Japan and several dozen countries in Europe and elsewhere in the West have pressed Mr. Moi to enact democratic reforms.

BOOKS

INNOCENT BLOOD

By Christopher Dickey. 335 pages. $23. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by David Morrell

COMING on the heels of the guilty verdict in the Oklahoma City bombing trial, "Innocent Blood" seems designed to answer an often asked question: How could someone so apparently patriotic and all-American as Timothy McVeigh have felt compelled to become a domestic terrorist and blow up 168 Americans?

The author, Christopher Dickey, has impressive journalistic credentials to take on the topic. A former reporter for The Washington Post and currently Newsweek's Paris bureau chief, he has covered stories in Mexico, Central America and the Middle East. He has explained that he "started this book as a way to understand the mind of the fanatics and terrorists I often write about. . . . The results may be disturbing for the reader. But no more than they have been for me."

At heart, the novel is a character study. Narrated by a young Kansan named Kurt Kurtovic, the story dramatizes his increasing disaffection from America. To escape a bleak home life, he joins the U.S. Army Rangers as soon as he graduates from high school. Trained to be a demolitionist, he finds temporary meaning in fighting for God and country. But his combat experiences in Panama and the Gulf War eventually cause him to question whose God and country he is fighting for.

In an attempt to overcome his identity crisis and learn about his family's past, he visits his parents' ancestral home in Bosnia, but what he learns about instead are the brutality and injustice of a war that he feels could be stopped if only the United States would act responsibly and intervene. Since it hasn't, it will have to be taught a lesson, he reasons. Recruited by a Muslim terrorist organization, he returns home to wage a holy war against what used to be his country.

One of the book's strengths is that the narrator's increasingly fanatical views are convincingly motivated and developed. Partly because of the intimacy of the first-person technique, there is never a moment when the reader has trouble identifying with (although not sympathizing with) Kurt's descent into extremism. The book feels so authentic, so true to life, that a thriller tone introduced near the end is unexpected. But there's nothing like ending with a bang — or, in this case, a race to stop a terrorist event that would make what happened in Oklahoma City seem minor. On the final page, the frightening implication is that, while one catastrophe has been averted, in real life many others are being planned.

David Morrell, whose thrillers include "The Brotherhood of the Rose" and "Extreme Denial," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE concept of the World Scholar-Athlete Games, which completed its eight days of sporting and cultural activity by teen-age students from 144 countries, would have delighted Cecil Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes scholarships. Bridge was included at a late stage, and there was a last-minute effort to bring some players from China.

A sponsor had been found, and tickets bought, but last minute visa problems kept the Chinese at home. The only countries represented in the bridge events were the United States, Canada, Sweden, Russia and Poland, and two of these were involved in the deal shown in the diagram.

West was Dmitri Maslennikov of Moscow, who recently settled in Los Altos, California, and he made an inspired lead. After a highly competitive auction he doubled six clubs, and led his singleton heart rather than one of his aces. His partner won the heart ace but failed to give him the decisive ruff, shifting instead to a diamond and allowing Aaron Papst of Bakersfield, California, to make the slam. That defense was unlikely to be right, since West would hardly choose a doubleton heart lead in this context.

Notice that six hearts would have been unbeatable, for North-South. With a choice of fits, the suit in which the ace is missing tends to be more successful as a trump suit. Six hearts doubled was made at another table where Tommy Westman of Stockholm and Todd Wolford of Aurora, Ohio, sat North and South.

Bidding and making a slam when missing three aces is a rare event. It followed that East-West, in spite of their aces, should save in six spades against six hearts.

At one table, Lisa Kow of Concord, California, a freshman at the University of California in Davis and one of the six women to compete in Rhode Island, actually made six spades doubled. She dropped her jack on the opening lead of the club ace, and an inexperienced West shifted to a heart, failing to appreciate the significance of the nonappearance of the club five.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q J 10 2
◇ 10 8 7 5 4 2
♣ 9 8 7

WEST
♠ A 9 8 7 3 2
♡ 7
◇ A Q J 3
♣ 10 2

EAST (D)
♠ K Q J 6 5
♡ A 8 5
◇ K 9 6
♣ J 5

SOUTH
♠ 10 4
♡ K 9 6 4 3
◇ —
♣ A K Q 6 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	2 ♠	4 ♠	5 ♡
Pass	Pass	5 ♠	5 N.T.
Pass	6 ♣	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart seven.

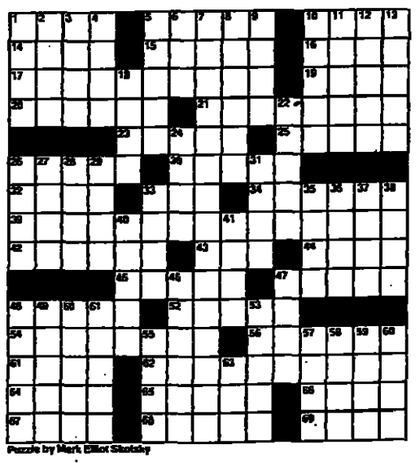
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Tarzan's love
5 Bungle
10 Tickled
14 Johnny Cash's "—— Named Sue"
15 Before the due *date*
16 Singer McEntire
17 Formative Picasso phase
19 Terrible czar
20 It picks up readings
21 Hustler's tool, maybe
23 Religious council
25 Actor Davis
26 Assail
30 *Football* Hall-of-Famer Merlin
32 Newspaper publisher Adolph
33 Year, south of the border
34 Wouldn't proceed
39 Center of a 1994 chase
42 Apollo 13 commander
43 Holds
44 Tennis champ Bjorn
45 Cleaner/ disinfectant brand
47 Connection
48 Octagon or oval
52 One of "The Honeymooners"
54 "Carnival of Venice" violinist
56 Tough
61 Jai ——
62 Sophie Tucker was the "last"
64 Opposite of ja
65 Writer Asimov
66 General's command
67 "Auld Lang ——"
68 Tailor
69 Bean counters, for short

DOWN

1 Quick punches
2 Up to the task
3 Verb preceder
4 Potato parts
5 Drunken
6 Paddle
7 July 14, in France
8 Sun blockers
9 F.D.R.'s Park
10 Southern breakfast dish
11 Popular pants since 1850
12 Old-style calculators
13 "Thanks, Gerhard"
18 Hitching ——
22 Sub's "ears"
24 Taboo
26 New Year's Day game
27 22-Down reply
28 Hood's knife
29 Villa d'——
31 Trails off
33 Be —— in the ointment
35 Earring locale
36 Fort —— (gold depository site)
37 Stocking shade
38 *Labradors and* Yorkshires
40 Comedienne DeGeneres
41 Flamboyant Surrealist
46 Most mentally sound
47 Not masc. or fem.
48 Crosses over
49 Alex who wrote "Roots"
50 One more time
51 "*Common* Sense" pamphleteer
53 "Time in a Bottle" singer Jim
55 Pupil locale
57 Detroit financing co.
58 "The World According to —"
59 Austen heroine
60 From nine to five, *in the classifieds*
63 Kubrick's "2001" mainframe



Puzzle by Mark Elliot Stanley

Solution to Puzzle of July 11

S	L	A	S	H	P	I	N	E		B	L	O	B	S
C	O	N	T	A	I	N	E	D		R	E	T	R	O
A	N	N	E	M	E	A	R	A		A	F	T	O	N
T	E	A	P	O	T	D	O	M	E		T	E	N	D
			P	A	D			G	F	O	R	C	E	
B	E	E	B	E		I	N	B	O	R	N			
A	D	L	E	R		T	O	E		E	B	S	E	N
B	E	K	A	A		I	F	S		N	A	I	N	A
S	N	O	U	T		O	A	T		C	S	P	O	T
			J	O	I	N	T	S		H	E	S	S	E
M	A	J	O	R	S			E	L	F				
I	D	O	L		H	O	L	L	E	R	E	D	A	T
D	E	W	A	R		D	A	L	A	I	L	A	M	A
A	L	L	I	E		O	N	E	S	E	A	T	E	R
S	A	Y	S	O		M	A	R	E	S	N	E	S	T

© *New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.*

BRIEFLY

21 Slain in Algerian Massacres

ALGIERS — Two massacres near the Algerian capital left 21 persons dead over the weekend, hospital officials said Sunday. Many had been decapitated or had slashed throats.

No one claimed responsibility for the attacks, which bore the marks of Muslim militants. More than 300 people have been killed since a new government took office in early June, promising to end a 5-year-old Muslim insurgency in the North African country.

Fourteeen members of the same family were killed Saturday with knives or axes in Bou-Smail, a seaside village west of Algiers. In Dellys, east of the capital, an armed group attacked a bus, shooting seven people to death and wounding 20 others.

On Saturday, independent newspapers reported the killing late last week of eight people near Tipaza, west of Algiers. And on Thursday, three shepherds were killed by a group of armed attackers south of the capital. *(AP)*

Pact Set on Nagorno-Karabakh

YEREVAN, Armenia — Armenia and Azerbaijan have reached a secret deal on the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, President Levon Ter-Petrossian of Armenia said Sunday.

"The question of Nagorno-Karabakh has taken a decisive step forward with a new compromise," Mr. Ter-Petrossian said. Details of the deal are being kept under wraps until an accord is signed, he said. But he reiterated that Armenia would never sign an accord without the full backing and signatures of representatives of the territory itself.

Peace talks on the breakaway territory in Azerbaijan have stalled since a cease-fire was declared in May 1994. Azerbaijani forces unsuccessfully tried to retain control of the ethnic Armenian enclave in fighting that lasted from 1988 to 1994, leaving an estimated total of 20,000 dead.

Armenia last month said it supported a proposal that includes plans for a withdrawal of Armenian troops and the deployment of a buffer force of Russian, U.S. and European troops. Nagorno-Karabakh would retain its armed forces and weapons, monitored by the multinational force. *(AFP)*

Cardenas's Victory a Big One

MEXICO CITY — The opposition leader Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano won almost twice as many votes as his nearest rival in last Sunday's election for mayor of Mexico City, according to official results.

Mr. Cardenas, running for the leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution, received 1,859,866 votes, or 47.11 percent of the vote, official results from the Federal Electoral Institute show. His nearest rival, Alfredo del Mazo, of the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party gained 990,306 votes, or 25.08 percent of the total. Carlos Castillo Peraza of the rightist National Action Party took 602,466 votes, or 15.26 percent.

The vote was the first for a mayor in Mexico City in decades. The cabinet level post previously had been filled by the president of the republic, which effectively kept the post in the hands of the ruling party. *(Reuters)*

Sierra Leone Clashes Reported

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Weekend clashes between Nigerian troops and Sierra Leonian forces loyal to the new military junta here have left dozens dead, witnesses said Sunday. People close to the military said the fighting, which broke out Saturday and was continuing Sunday, centered on four villages 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Freetown.

Nigeria, which has peacekeeping troops in the troubled West African state, has been involved in several attempts to undermine the military junta that seized power in Sierra Leone in May. *(AFP)*

Mars Rover, Free of Rock, Goes Back And Tests It

Reuters

PASADENA, California — The Mars Pathfinder mission has gotten back on track after scientists successfully dislodged the Sojourner rover from a rock where it had become stuck, a mission scientist said.

Sojurner had been propped against the rock with one of its rear wheels on it since a maneuvering error Thursday, and remained there Friday because of a communications glitch.

New commands transmitted late Thursday to the Pathfinder lander from NASA's Jet Propulsion laboratory here failed to arrive because of a delay in activating the Mars lander's receiver.

The delay left the mother craft and the rover without new instructions for a day.

On Saturday, controllers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory managed to get Sojourner clear of the rock, nicknamed Yogi, and then to back the rover up to it again, without incident, to resume its historic mission on Mars.

Richard Cook, the mission manager, said the rover would spend the day analyzing Yogi with its alpha proton X-ray spectrometer to determine the rock's chemical composition.

A similar analysis earlier in the week, found that another rock, called Barnacle Bill, was identical in composition to rocks on Earth, leading scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory to the conclusion that Earth and Mars were solar twins in terms of their development.

The rover had been due to survey Yogi on Wednesday, but that was put off in favor of a new approach because photographs taken by Pathfinder showed that the rock — about four times larger than the microwave-oven-sized Sojourner — had an overhang that could have damaged the six-wheeled-vehicle's solar panels, which keep its batteries charged.

The maneuvering error on Thursday further delayed the mission, and the communications glitch added to the problem.

But Mr. Cook said the setback was minor, noting that the rover was capable of operating on the Martian surface for several months and that spending four or five days analyzing a single rock was "well within Sojourner's capabilities."

"It's a little thing," he said of the delay.

The rover's next target is a rock about 10 meters from Yogi called Scooby Doo.

It is of particular interest to scientists because it is whitish, paler than any other Mars rock seen so far.

Engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory hope to send the Sojourner over to Scooby Doo early this week after it carries out soil sampling experiments between Yogi and the whitish rock.



P. Neumayr/Agence France-Presse

GREETING AUSTRIANS — The U.S. first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, accompanied by her daughter, Chelsea, and the chief minister of Salzburg, Franz Schausberger, waving to the crowd Sunday at the airport.

Clinton Hints at Possibility of Longer Balkans Role

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — As he ended a weeklong trip to Europe, President Bill Clinton kept the door open to a U.S. military role in Bosnia next year after the current deployment of American and other NATO peacekeeping troops ends.

Speaking to reporters Saturday, a day after a Senate vote urging that the president make good on his pledge to remove ground troops by June 30, 1998, Mr. Clinton said, "I believe the present operation will have run its course by then and we'll have to discuss what, if any, involvement the United States should have there."

Mr. Clinton, who answered questions during an appearance with Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark, did not elaborate. But his statement was the clearest signal to date that the administration may be considering a role for U.S. troops after June 30.

Last month Mr. Clinton sidestepped a question on an extended U.S. presence, and his aides have said he would veto any bill from Congress that tied the United States to a specific withdrawal date. But Defense Secretary William Cohen has said the troops will pull out next June.

Mr. Clinton's press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Saturday that the administration expected that "some international presence" would be required in Bosnia when the current deployment of North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops ended.

But Mr. McCurry fended off questions about a U.S. role, saying that no formal planning had begun inside the alliance.

"It is frankly too early to do that," he said.

Earlier last week, at the NATO summit meeting in Madrid, Senator Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat who was a member of the Senate observer group on NATO expansion, suggested the United States would be prepared to supply air, sea, intelligence and logistical support for a continuing peacekeeping presence in Bosnia, but no ground troops.

The question of how long a peacekeeping force will be needed in Bosnia threatens to become a divisive issue inside NATO.

The Bosnia issue is also a reminder of some of the hard realities facing the alliance, after a week devoted to celebrating NATO's plans to expand to include the former Communist nations of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

In 1995 the United States committed 20,000 troops to Bosnia peacekeeping and Mr. Clinton said they would be deployed for only a year.

One year later, Mr. Clinton announced that the United States would keep a smaller contingent of troops in Bosnia as part of a NATO force with a new mission to stabilize the peace that was brokered near Dayton, Ohio. About 8,000 U.S. troops are in Bosnia now.

When announcing the smaller mission, Mr. Clinton pledged that the U.S. troops would be withdrawn by next June. The House voted last month to cut off money at that time, an action that the administration has strongly condemned. The Senate action, a nonbinding resolution, was far softer.

Acknowledging that the Bosnia peace is in danger, the Clinton administration in recent months has signaled that more aggressive steps need to be taken to carry out provisions of the peace accord regarding people accused of war crimes, and on refugee relocation and reconstruction of civilian sites.

On Thursday, British troops under NATO command captured a Bosnian Serb war-crimes suspect and killed another, in a more aggressive use of alliance troops to pursue suspected war criminals.

Mr. Clinton, speaking to reporters on Air Force One on Friday night, portrayed the raid as a unique situation made possible because the Bosnian Serbs were under sealed indictment and unaware that they were being sought. But he also acknowledged that the NATO allies recognized that their troops could not afford simply to wait out their mission.

The president commended the troops who have been stationed in Bosnia.

"It's been much less expensive and much less hazardous to America than a resumption of full-scale war would be," he said. Since the NATO mission began, no Americans have died in combat in Bosnia.

Mr. Clinton, the first sitting U.S. president to visit Denmark, was greeted by a flag-waving crowd Saturday in Copenhagen's New Square.

Continuing to promote NATO's expansion, Mr. Clinton said, "We have moved closer to realizing our 50-year-old dream — a Europe undivided, democratic and at peace for the very first time since nation-states arose on this continent."

New Line in Bosnia?

Raid to Seize Serbs Bolsters NATO Image

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — After a year and a half of timid peacemaking in Bosnia, the United States and its NATO allies have finally taken a decisive step to make sure the guns stay silent — or have they?

The arrest of a Bosnian Serb indicted for genocide and the killing of another as he resisted capture by the NATO-led

NEWS ANALYSIS

Stabilization Force were widely hailed by foreign officials here as the end of a faltering policy that favored prudence over results.

The policy of hesitation, growing largely from the Pentagon's fear of casualties, was blamed in part for the unsettled situation still reigning in Bosnia nearly 20 months after the Dayton peace agreement.

Until the operation by elite British soldiers, the American-commanded peacekeeping force had refused to seize Bosnians accused of war crimes, citing a mandate that excluded police duties. As a result, Bosnians who were publicly indicted for their brutality during the 1992-95 ethnic conflict moved about openly, undermining the credibility of the peacekeeping force and hence of the entire international effort to restore stability to the former Yugoslavia.

But since the British military moved against Simo Drljaca, a former Prijedor police chief, and Milan Kovacevic, a hospital director and former deputy mayor of Prijedor, the Bosnia equation has changed, according to assessments by foreign and Bosnian officials.

The question is, how much has it changed? For one thing, Mr. Drljaca is dead, reportedly shot down after he fired a pistol at approaching soldiers. That eliminates one of the key security officials in the Serb Republic, the name for the Serbian-run half of the theoretically united Bosnian state.

Although Mr. Drljaca was forced to step down last year as police chief in Prijedor, 200 kilometers (125 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, he continued to act as an enforcer in the government.

According to security sources, he also took part in the black market — his nickname was "Mr. 10 Percent" — run by the Bosnian Serbs' former president, Radovan Karadzic, to finance his unofficial authority.

Perhaps most important, Mr. Drljaca was a logistics assistant to Bosnian Serbs' interior minister, Dragan Kijac. In that role, he was in charge of cloaking other policemen and former soldiers accused of war crimes, providing them with false documents and safe houses.

Mr. Kovacevic has been consigned to a jail cell in The Hague, awaiting trial before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia on charges of participating in genocide, along with Mr. Drljaca, in the 1992 takeover of Prijedor.

"It's enough to get a lot of people shaking in their boots," said a diplomat with broad experience in Bosnia.

Those with particular cause to worry, he explained, are Bosnian Serbs who served with the police — with brutal acts on their war records — who do not appear on the list of 75 Bosnians publicly indicted for war crimes.

This is because since early this year the tribunal has begun issuing sealed indictments, empowering peacekeeping forces to plan and execute arrests against unsuspecting — and thus unguarded — accused criminals.

If the Stabilization Force wants to preserve its new momentum, however, it must soon go after others on the secret list just as it went after Mr. Kovacevic and Mr. Drljaca, the diplomat said, adding: "This is a step in the right direction, but it's not enough."

A genuinely decisive shift in policy, he noted, would require arresting not only others on the secret indictment list, but also well-known — and well-guarded — figures on the public list that is posted, with photos, in offices of the Stabilization Force, the United Nations and other international groups working in Bosnia.

"The only way to be decisive is to take the casualties," an official said.

Taking in these figures — men such as Mr. Karadzic and his wartime commander, General Ratko Mladic — indeed would entail a high risk of casualties.

And so far, the Clinton administration and its military have been unwilling to accept risks.

Mr. Karadzic lives in Pale, the Bosnian Serbs' capital, surrounded by at least 100 well-armed guards from the Special Police Brigade, security sources said.

Mr. Mladic has spent most of his time at a base with bunkers in Han Pijesak, 50 kilometers northeast of Sarajevo.

CHINA: *An Economic Reformer Looks Set to Replace Li Peng*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Zhu, a former Shanghai mayor who grew up in the central-planning bureaucracy of China, became so identified with Mr. Deng's reform drive in the 1980s that some analysts began to call him the Mikhail Gorbachev of China.

The appellation made Mr. Zhu so uncomfortable and so vulnerable to criticism from hard-liners that he lowered his political profile, while burnishing his image as a technocratic manager. On matters of political reform, he remains as orthodox as the rest of the collective leadership that has succeeded Mr. Deng.

But Mr. Zhu is regarded as a pragmatist more willing to take risks for economic reform than Mr. Li.

"Were it not for Zhu Rongji, it is fair to say the reform process would have been weakened," said Harry Broadman, a former Bush administration economist now at the World Bank, where he studies the problems of China's state industrial sector, also an obsession of Mr. Zhu.

In 1993, Mr. Zhu gained international prominence when he was handed the task of reining in a Chinese economy that was so overheated it was threatening to spin out of control.

Mr. Li, who disappeared from the leadership in April 1993 asserting that he had a heart ailment, left to Mr. Zhu the politically unpleasant job of cracking the whip by canceling hundreds of provincial construction projects and ending the flood of credit that state-run banks had turned loose. Mr. Zhu quickly gained the reputation as the hatchet man of the central government.

Provincial officials who disliked his austerity campaign still could encourage opposition in the party to his appointment, Chinese officials say.

If Mr. Zhu has any competition, it comes from support for Li Lanqing, another deputy prime minister who supervises China's foreign trade and who is regarded as an even more flexible and pragmatic manager of the economy than Mr. Zhu.

A year ago President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng were said to be confiding to some foreign visitors that Li Lanqing would be the next prime minister. But such talk has all but disappeared, as has speculation that Li Ruihuan, also a member of the inner Politburo, would be prime minister.

Mr. Zhu's toughness is credited with having brought the Chinese economy in for a soft landing while preserving robust growth after the overheating and inflation of 1993-95, but by then Li Peng had returned to office to take much of the credit.

Though he is losing a powerful base of power, Mr. Li will by no means fade away. He is expected to retain his seat on the governing Politburo's standing committee and is likely to get another prestigious position, perhaps as chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, or an advisory body like the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress.



Liang Wenli/Agence France-Presse

Zhu Rongji, deputy prime minister, looks set to become prime minister.

EMU: *Weak Euro Signaled*

Continued from Page 1

that it will be born weak.

"The formal policy target of the future European central bank will be inflation, not the exchange rate," said Paul Chertkow at Union Bank of Switzerland. The implication, he said, is that the European central bank "will refrain from tightening monetary policy to achieve hard-currency status for the euro."

The weakness of the mark was especially notable late last week, after Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer announced Thursday that the mark would remain strong in the run-up to monetary union.

That temporarily halted the slide, but when it resumed Friday, those who had covered positions were again heavily selling marks for dollars and the pound.

"It shows the market's not convinced that the Bundesbank can resist further weakness," said Paul Meggyesi of Deutsche Bank. Monetary policy cannot be tightened to support the currency, he said, when German growth remains both slow and largely based on exports.

Mr. Meggyesi said he believed that the Bundesbank was more concerned about the pace of the mark's slide than about the currency's exact level.

"A rapid move versus the dollar to over 1.80 DM would elicit more verbal intervention," he said, adding that there was not much Germany could do to prevent it.

The dollar ended the week in New York at 1.7770 DM, and about the only point over which analysts differ is whether it will get beyond 1.90 DM before topping out.

The pound finished at 2.9987 DM, and analysts forecast a rise to at least 3.05 DM and possibly 3.15 DM.

In the bond market, the spread between benchmark German and Italian paper narrowed at the end of last week to 91 basis points, its smallest in more than two decades. That was down from 144 basis points, or 1.44 percentage points, barely a month ago. Less dramatic but still substantial, the spread between Spanish government and German paper is now 64 basis points, narrowed from 76 at the end of May.

The narrowing differentials give only a partial picture of the extent of the rallies, moreover, because in the same period the yield on German bonds fell 30 basis points. The only dispute analysts appear to have is how low these differentials might go and how soon.

SOROS: *Hungarian-Born Financier Gets Little Thanks From Wary Leadership of Belarus for His Philanthropy*

Continued from Page 1

times the sum spent by the U.S. government's chief democracy-promoting foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy.

Unlike U.S. government development aid, about 80 percent of which is given to American contractors and consultants, most money Mr. Soros distributes is given quickly and with few strings to local groups and individuals, said Thomas Carothers, a former State Department lawyer at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, because local activists are less expensive and more efficient at spreading the democratic, free-market mantra.

Mr. Soros's philanthropy has its critics. Some say it is too impulsive and mercurial, too arrogant and micromanaged, too confined to friends on the left of center and not open to public scrutiny.

Others criticize his investment in countries to which he gives; Mr. Soros' defenders reply by citing strict rules within the foundations for avoiding conflicts of interest.

Mr. Soros noted, for example, that his investment company sold its interest in Alliant Technologies, a French company, after learning that Alliant helped manufacture land mines, a direct conflict with his program to ban land mines.

But Mr. Soros has permitted his foundation in Russia to own GTS, now the second-largest telecommunications company in Russia, because the profits accrue to the foundation, not to him or to his investment funds.

Some of those involved with his foundations wonder whether the financier is spreading himself too thin.

"His Central European giving has been effective partly because of his personal involvement and familiarity with the region and its problems," said a long-time associate, noting that Mr. Soros visits Eastern Europe about five times a year. "But can he possibly have the same passion for nine new African countries?"

Mr. Soros himself acknowledges that he has had setbacks, including, for example, his foundations in Russia, which he was forced to restructure after discovering that employees were diverting foundation funds into Swiss bank accounts and using them to buy luxury cars.

"I never have regrets," Mr. Soros said, "about having spent a lot of money trying to make things better."

The current struggle in Belarus is shaping up as a test of Mr. Soros's staying power and a benchmark for him and perhaps for Central Europe.

Serbia last year revoked his foundation's permit before finally restoring it under Western pressure. Croatia has put three Soros foundation employees on trial, charged with currency violations, a criminal offense.

But no government has ever forced a Soros foundation to close permanently.

"If Lukashenko can take Soros down, no one is safe," said Andrei Sannikov, Belarus's former deputy foreign minister, who quit his post last year. "Perhaps not even in Russia, where our president's right-wing allies in Moscow sit and wait for Boris Yeltsin to die and their nationalist moment to come."

Standing up to the West by taking on a man as powerful as George Soros would enhance Mr. Lukashenko's standing among hard-line nationalists, another diplomat said. "Kicking out Soros," he added, "is like shutting down General Motors."

Mr. Soros's troubles in Belarus can be traced to the 1994 elections, when Mr. Lukashenko, a former boss of a collective farm, won an overwhelming victory.

While Belarus's previous government had stressed national identity and sought to free the country from Russian control, Mr. Lukashenko campaigned on a platform of reunifying Belarus with the Russian heartland and its fellow Slavs, while ending corruption.

After taking office, he set out to restore at least the symbols of Russian rule, and appeared determined, one diplomat said, to make Belarus, a nation of 10 million people, a "Soviet theme park."

This year he and Mr. Yeltsin signed a "unity" agreement, although it was watered down at the last minute at the insistence of Mr. Yeltsin's liberal advisers, who dislike Mr. Lukashenko and fear his right-wing Russian friends. But Mr. Lukashenko lost no time in (literally) rehoisting the red flag.

"We have McDonald's, but no freedom of assembly," said Mr. Sannikov, the former deputy foreign minister. "This is the new face of dictatorship in Europe."

To express its displeasure, Washington has suspended some $40 million in aid. Europe, too, has frozen aid, as have the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, all so far without visible political effect.

A report in April from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe accused Belarussians of "constructing a system of totalitarian government" and found a "clear pattern" that the government was using tax audits and fines to silence opposition.

The report also criticized a referendum last November that allows the President to rule by decree, and permits random arrests of opposition leaders. The new definition of "order" was characterized as "a complete lack of public expression of any views not authorized by the authorities."

It is no accident, diplomats say, that the first person expelled from Belarus was Peter Byrne, an American who directed the Belarus Soros Foundation, which finances about 80 percent of the country's tiny independent sector. (In Belarus there are 1,115 officially registered associations not controlled by the government, only a handful of which are politically active or foreign sponsored.)

Mr. Lukashenko has set his tax collectors against virtually every major foreign-supported foundation, as well as the independent news media, arguing that they support the opposition.

Foreign Minister Ivan Antanovich insisted in an interview that Belarus was becoming more democratic, but slowly. He said Mr. Soros had been "let down by his staff," who he said were supporting opposition political groups. In addition, he contended, the foundation had been "extremely careless with financial matters," a charge for which he offered no evidence.

"The foundation has not financed nor will it finance the opposition," Mr. Soros replied in the interview. "We insist on preserving our independence. We would like to stay in Belarus, but not at any price."

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
R MONDAY, JULY 14, 1997

Peso Jolt: Manila Seeks to Ease Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos appealed for calm Sunday as fears of higher prices and hoarding swept the Philippines after a plunge in the peso.

"I am appealing to all our people not to be suddenly traumatized by these actions of the central bank," Mr. Ramos said. He said the move was not a depreciation or a devaluation but a situation in which the central bank was "getting out as a market player."

The Philippine central bank, which had been defending the peso, relented Friday and said it was allowing the local currency to seek its own level against the dollar. The move followed intense battering from financial speculators after the floating of the Thai baht. The dollar promptly rose against the peso, closing Friday at 27 pesos, up from 26.40 pesos Thursday.

Mr. Ramos said the decision to float the peso had been made during an "intensive" meeting at the presidential palace and that the International Monetary Fund and foreign investment houses were informed of the move, which they supported.

The currency crisis is giving the IMF its first opportunity to try out emergency financing rules introduced after the Mexico crisis in early 1995. An IMF source, who asked not to be named, said accelerated procedures to offer Manila a support package of at least $600 million depended on application of the rules, which aim to let the IMF respond quickly to financial problems but take effect only when a crisis erupts or is imminent.

The Thai and Philippine currency crises have unsettled authorities elsewhere in the region and prompted talk that speculators might turn their guns elsewhere.

The Malaysian central bank has promised tough measures to defend the ringgit, but Indonesia widened the dollar-rupiah trading band Friday, allowing the central bank more room to cope with shocks.

"Malaysia is next in the firing line," said Dimitri Zenghelis, the economist responsible for Malaysia and the Philippines at the Institute of International Finance.

Meanwhile, analysts said an Asian mechanism aimed at maintaining foreign-exchange stability and staving off speculative attacks was proving ineffective in addressing the current currency troubles in the region. *(AFP, Reuters)*



Clueless on Wireless: What Price A License?

Winners of FCC Sale Lobby for Softer Terms

By Mike Mills
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dozens of entrepreneurial companies that one year ago collectively bid $10.2 billion for licenses to provide wireless telephone services in the United States — and won — are now seeking a government bailout in the form of delayed payments or forgiveness of part of the debt.

Many of the companies — some of which were backed by deep-pocketed South Korean or Japanese conglomerates — say they face bankruptcy because the market for digital pocket phones is too glutted with competitors and banks will not lend them the money to pay for their licenses or build their networks.

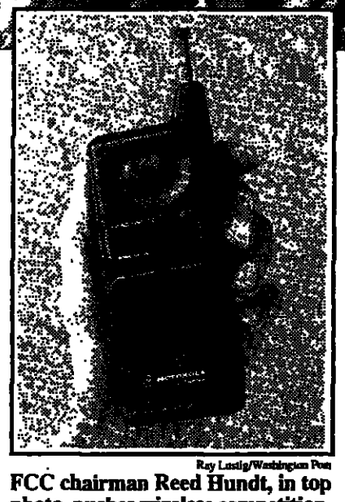
The scenario devised by the Federal Communications Commission, the government's biggest auction house, can be described like this: Suppose Christie's auction house had sent out invitations for bids on a Van Gogh painting — but to encourage broader ownership of rare art, the very rich were barred from the bidding. To sweeten the deal, Christie's allowed winners to pay in installments and at low interest rates.

Then suppose that, months later, the winning bidder could pay as promised and wanted the auctioneer to accept 25 cents on the dollar.

Christie's would never run an auction this way, people there say, nor would it entertain such pleas from the winning bidders. But the government did, and the Federal Communications Commission is facing just such a plea.

The resolution of this problem will have a budgetary impact in the United States because the government has been counting on the money to reduce the federal deficit.

Lawmakers already are ignoring signs of a flooded market for communications licenses by projecting in budget documents that future auctions will raise $20 billion over the next five years.



Ray Lustig/Washington Post

FCC chairman Reed Hundt, in top photo, pushes wireless competition.

Critics say the commission should not violate the golden rule of auctions: After the auctioneer shouts "Sold!" and bangs down the gavel, the winner must pay up. Any decision to give some relief would permanently damage what generally has been a successful auction program at the commission, they say.

"A bailout is absolutely the wrong thing to do," said Daniel Akerson, chief executive of the wireless carrier Nextel Communications Inc. "Anybody that bids from now on would say after they win, 'I'm not paying that much. Why should I pay top dollar?' "

For now, the commission is not saying what it will do. "Our guiding principle is that we want these people out there in the market as soon as possible, because competition is good for the consumer," said a spokesman for Reed Hundt, chairman of the commission.

The tale begins in 1994, when the commission decided to put on the block 493 licenses to provide new digital pocket-telephone services.

This auction was special: It was supposed to carry out Congress's mandate to give entrepreneurs with few resources a chance to compete against the telecommunications giants in providing cellular phone service.

Most bidders qualified for 25 percent discounts from their winning bids and were promised six years of interest-only payments at low rates before paying off the principal on their debt.

After numerous delays, the auctions finally got under way in December 1995. Five months and 184 rounds of vigorous bidding later, the auction closed at prices far beyond what most analysts said the licenses were worth. Although the winners technically qualified as small businesses, the top five were flush with money commitments from such wealthy backers as Sony Corp. and East Asian banks. These five accounted for 80 percent of the $10.2 billion pledged.

The winners bid an average of $40 for each potential customer for their licenses — far above the average of $10 to $15 paid by established players in the industry in a separate auction less than a year earlier.

Why so much? Bidders say being able to pay in installments encouraged them to raise their bids by 20 percent to 40 percent. They also were encouraged by the excellent stock performance, at the time, of Omnipoint Corp., one of the few small wireless service providers whose shares were traded publicly. The bidders and their bankers also widely believed the value of radio spectrum

See LICENSE, Page15

French Right Attacks Thomson-CSF Decision

Halting Sale Is Termed a 'Historic Error'

Reuters

PARIS — The government's decision to halt the sale of the defense electronics company Thomson-CSF is a "historic error," a former key French official said.

Francois Fillon, who was technology minister in the center-right government that launched the Thomson-CSF privatization last year, said Saturday that the sale of the government's 58 percent stake was strategically important and that halting it would relegate France to the minor league of Europe's defense industry.

"Lionel Jospin is committing an error, a historic error, for which he will be accountable to the French people," Mr. Fillon, referring to the prime minister, said on Europe 1 radio.

Mr. Fillon hinted that President Jacques Chirac, who wants Thomson-CSF to be the French champion in a restructured defense industry, might intervene in the debate when he gave the traditional Bastille Day television interview Monday.

The former technology minister said the new Socialist-led government's decision, announced Friday, flew in the face of the trend in the defense industry toward forming alliances in Europe to meet competition from the U.S. industry, which has been strengthened and restructured by a series of massive mergers.

"As for us, we choose to turn in on ourselves and force Thomson to play in the second division," he said.

He said that France, now battling to reduce its budget deficit to qualify for the European single currency, lacked the resources to invest in Thomson-CSF's growth.

Mr. Jospin's government said Friday, six weeks after being elected, that it had halted the privatization and would propose an alternate plan for a French defense electronics conglomerate centered on Thomson-CSF.

The government said it would keep a "decisive" public stake in Thomson-CSF but did not say how big such a share might be.

A spokesman for Mr. Jospin declined to comment on a newspaper report that the government might still forge a partnership between Thomson-CSF and Alcatel Alsthom, one of two concerns groups that had bid to buy the defense contractor outright.

The spokesman said no final decisions had been taken.

The report in the newspaper Le Figaro said Mr. Jospin was leaning towards organizing Thomson-CSF with a state stake of some 40 percent, a share of 20 percent to be traded on the stock exchange and the rest to be dominated by Alcatel and its partner Dassault, the private French warplane manufacturer.

The afternoon daily Le Monde said the government would not sell its own stock in Thomson-CSF but had not ruled out seeing its stake in the company reduced below 50 percent through expansion of its capital or creation of a new joint entity.

Thomson-CSF, which makes radar, missiles and avionics, is seen as a vital part of a European defense-industry consolidation in response to cuts in defense spending and the rapid U.S. reorganization of its industry.

It had 1996 sales of 36.27 billion francs ($6.15 billion).

Le Monde quoted Mr. Jospin's aides as saying the government had not yet decided whether to allow alliances between Thomson-CSF and other European defense firms at the same time as it changed its structure or at some later stage.

GEC PLC of Britain has been named as a possible future industrial partner.

Nicolas Sarkozy, a right-wing Gaullist party spokesman, warned that European defense alliances might now go ahead without French involvement.

Some defense-industry analysts said the new government's decision had left the French defense industry potentially isolated in Europe. But the Communist Party daily l'Humanite praised the decision to halt the sale as "a breath of fresh air" that proved that the government was ready to honor its electoral pledges. The Communists are junior partners in Mr. Jospin's "pink-red-green" coalition.

Paris Holds Key in Telecom Link to Germany

Reuters

PARIS — The chairman of France Telecom has said a share swap with Deutsche Telekom AG of Germany would bolster an alliance between the two operators but that a link-up will depend on the new French government's stance on privatization.

Michel Bon, chairman of France Telecom, told the newspaper Journal du Dimanche that a share swap was topical because of Bonn's agreement last month to sell some of its remaining shares in Deutsche Telekom.

"Such an exchange would reinforce our alliance with them," Mr. Bon said of the German company. "But this operation depends on the government's decision on opening up France Telecom."

Deutsche Telekom said last month it had entered into negotiations with France Telecom over a possible share swap. But the French concern immediately denied this, saying discussions had been regular but informal.

France's six-week-old Socialist-led government is considering whether to go ahead with the previous center-right government's plans for a partial sell-off of France Telecom. It has hinted that the sale may go ahead if the company's employees are consulted and agree to it.

The planned sale, of a 30 percent to 35 percent stake in France Telecom for around 50 billion francs ($8.34 billion), was suspended after the left's victory in the final round of parliamentary elections June 1.

Mr. Bon declined to comment on the merits of privatization, saying this was a matter for the government. He has been quoted as saying the suspension of the sale last month was a setback but not a catastrophe.

Central and East Europeans Want a Strong Euro

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

SALZBURG — While European Union governments are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the fiscal requirements for a single European currency, several countries in Central and Eastern Europe say that not only will they be ready for monetary union, but that the euro had better be strong enough to make it worthwhile.

"From the technical conditions, we are ready to join the euro today," Latvia's central bank governor, Einars Repse, said at a conference here last week. But for it to be worth the effort, he said, the euro "should be at least the same or more stable" than the Latvian currency, the lat, is now.

The EU is expected to begin talks soon with five Central and East European states — Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia and the Czech Republic — on joining the Union by about 2005. Only about seven years after they abandoned Soviet-style central planning for free markets, several countries in the region are closer to meeting the criteria for the euro than many existing Union members.

Poland, for instance, has cut its budget deficit to 2.8 percent of gross domestic product, beating the 3 percent limit set in the Maastricht Treaty for those wishing to join a single currency.

The Czech Republic has kept inflation below 10 percent, and even fiscally laggard Hungary expects to bring inflation and public debt below Maastricht requirements in the next few years.

Latvia, by pegging the lat to the International Monetary Fund's special reserve currency, has brought government debt down to 15 percent of GDP, compared with the Maastricht treaty's limit of 60 percent of GDP.

Joining the European Union and then the single currency is important for Eastern and Central European countries because EU countries account for more than half of the international trade of many of the region's economies.

"The dependence of Central and Eastern Europe on the EU countries is permanently growing, and for our small, open economies, what is essential is a more or less stable exchange rate," Josef Tosovsky, governor of the Czech National Bank, said.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

July 11

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.5405	3.3245	1.1259	0.3335	0.116	—	5.454	1.3645	1.7504	1.453	133.58
Brussels	36.39	61.88	26.644	6.105	2.7371	18.337	—	24.9575	0.2315	34.51	24.46
Frankfurt	1.3688	2.9547	—	0.2259	0.1027	0.6882	4.0449	1.269	1.5481	1.2864	1184.6
London (c)	1.6046	—	2.9197	18.1253	2,589.71	3.3756	61.9038	2.4728	192.5998	2.3221	252.8937
Madrid	148.658	252.787	84.417	24.987	8.668	74.981	4.8891	102.051	120.78	108.566	—
Milan	1,713.70	2,908.00	975.05	288.50	—	865.40	47.25	1,178.10	15.868	1,249.20	11,598
New York (b)	—	1.693	1.777	5.9925	1,723.00	2.0005	36.63	1.4645	113.98	1.3704	140.87
Paris	5.9501	10.098	3.3988	—	0.347	3.0912	0.1637	4.0847	5.2146	4.3454	4.0082
Tokyo	113.45	191.97	64.74	19.16	0.665	57.53	3.1383	78.23	—	82.66	0.7675
Toronto	Not Available										
Zurich	1.46	2.4759	0.8253	0.2444	0.085	0.7332	2.9976	—	1.2827	1.0658	0.9779
1 ECU	1.333	0.6617	1.9775	0.6837	1,925.90	2.7264	40.8253	1.6358	127.647	1.5377	167.029
1 SDR	1.3953	0.8292	2.4787	0.8572	2.7483	50.1928	2.8337	158.899	1.9115	205.515	

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich; fixings in other centers; New York rates at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9986	Greek drac.	276.87	Mex. peso	7.871	S. Afr. rand	4.555
Australian $	1.3459	Hong Kong $	7.7458	N. Zealand $	1.4939	S. Kor. won	890.40
Austrian sch.	12.383	Hung. forint	189.38	Norw. krone	7.3785	Saud. riyal	3.7527
Brazil real	1.0772	Indian rupee	35.67	Phil. peso	27.00	Taiwan $	27.89
Chinese yuan	8.3213	Indo. rupiah	2432.75	Polish zloty	3.30	Thai baht	26.92
Czech koruna	33.02	Irish £	0.6560	Port. escudo	177.44	Turkish lira	150570.
Danish krone	6.705	Israeli shek.	3.5521	Russ. ruble	5773.5	U.A.E. dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3938	Kuw. dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	488.75
Fin. markka	5.2285	Malay. ring.	2.504	Sing. $	1.4364		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6959	1.6941	1.6924	Japanese yen	113.25	112.74	112.28
Canadian dollar	1.3664	1.3638	1.3615	Swiss franc	1.4496	1.4444	1.4393
Deutsche mark	1.7568	1.7530	1.7493				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo);

CYBERSCAPE

Java Is a Loss Leader for Sun

Paul Floren
Special to the International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Going door to door in a hostile land, they are on a mission and fulfilling it with a zeal surprising even for the software industry. Sun Microsystems Corp. preaches the good word about Java from the tops of the highest mountains of corporate finance to the depths of Silicon Valley; and the company is practically giving it away.

Sun Microsystem's Java programming language has been on the tips of tongues in the industry for over a year now and has already convinced a half-million developers that it is the language of the future. Yet, except for a few licensing fees from International Business Machines Corp., Oracle Corp. and a handful of others, Sun hasn't made money on sales of its brainchild.

Sun's evangelists will tell you that Java belongs to the whole industry and that its use will benefit the entire personal-computer market. But behind all the talk is some solid marketing sense: The purpose of Java "is to sell Sun servers," said Amy Porter, European marketing manager for the company.

Sun's strategy is to create a dynamic cross-platform standard that runs best with the company's hardware behind it. If Java helps Sun corner the server market, the company will have outdone even Microsoft Corp. in strategy by creating a standard for both hardware and software.

"Java has several advantages for Sun," said Arthur Hochberg, principal analyst at Dataquest, an industry research firm. "It increases their reputation, provides an alternate model to Microsoft and provides a marketing push for the sale of their hardware."

For Sun, Java is a means to the end of increasing Sun's market share in medium-sized and large computers that are the backbone of local and wide-area networks.

"Sun is betting that the Java operating system will end up in a lot of consumer electronics," Ms. Porter said.

That bet already is paying off. Nomura Securities Corp.'s London operation is installing 1,500 network computers that use a Java operating system, and the backbone of France's GSM cellular telephone network is powered by Sun servers.

Sun also has licensed Java for use in smart cards, which are plastic cards embedded with an integrated chip containing user information. Java allows the cards to be reprogrammed in seconds, allowing a cardholder to do everything from download electronic cash to change personal identification data. While Sun isn't making any money on pushing the Java language, it expects to earn plenty selling the hardware to back up smart-card systems.

GemPlus SA, the biggest smart-card maker in the world, estimates it will ship 3 billion cards by 2000. As smart cards gain in popularity, so will the demand for terminals in which to use them. Sun has been making software for 15 years, employing more than 3,000 programmers. But of that number, only 500 work on developing Java. Sun says it has worked to make Java as easy to use and practical as possible. The company hopes to offer an alternative to the industry giant, Microsoft.

So far, Sun's marketing strategy seems to be working. The company reported record sales of $2.1 billion in the quarter that ended March 30, and it says sales for the quarter to June 30 will continue that trend. Its fourth-quarter results are expected this week.

Internet address: Cyberspace@iht.com

Michael Schumacher's Choice



Speedmaster Automatic
Day-Date, AM/PM.
OMEGA — Swiss made since 1848.

Ω OMEGA
The sign of excellence

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Funds Now Buy More Junk Bonds, OECD Says

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It's no secret that Belgian dentists, those archetypical retail purchasers of Eurobonds when the market developed in the 1960s, were long ago elbowed out of significance by professional money managers.

But who these institutional investors are, how much money they manage and what they buy has never been measured — a data gap that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development now aims to fill.

In its Financial Market Trends publication, it reports that the activity of these "dominant holders of financial assets" will now be covered in a new publication, called Institutional Investors — Statistical Yearbook.

Although there is no breakdown on the activity in international markets of these investors, the OECD report links the small, rapidly growing market for high-yield "junk bonds" to the evolution of the investor base.

"International investors, including institutional investors, are increasingly willing to take the risks inherent in emerging market issues," the report says.

This increased appetite for risk in exchange for higher income was evident in the first four months of this year, it says, when recourse by non-OECD countries to international financial markets rose 50 percent from a year earlier, to the equivalent of $55.6 billion.

The first edition of the statistical yearbook, which covers a period ending in 1995, shows $23 trillion of securities in the hands of insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies, endowment funds and foundations. This is more than a 60 percent increase from 1990. The growth reflects both increased institutional savings and the rise in value of assets held by these institutions.

The single most important category is insurance companies, with just over $8 trillion. Pension funds have assets of $6 trillion, and investment companies — running a close third and rapidly gaining — held $5.5 trillion. Assets held by investment companies increased by an average of 16 percent annually in the six years ended in 1995, compared with an average of 10 percent for insurance companies and pension funds.

By nationality, the largest institutional investors are American, with assets of $11.8 trillion in 1995, followed by the Japanese, with the equivalent of some $4 trillion, held mostly by insurance companies and trust banks.

Britain leads in Europe with the equivalent of about $1.8 trillion, mostly in the hands of insurance companies.

In France and Germany, holdings of institutional investors are $1 trillion each, followed by the Netherlands with $620 billion, Switzerland with $388 billion and Luxembourg with $370 billion.

Investors Wait for Retail-Sales Data, But Many See Market Gaining Further

Bridge News

NEW YORK — Low inflation and continuing good news for stock investors are likely to nudge U.S. Treasury bond prices even higher this week, analysts said.

Bond prices have soared and the yield on the benchmark 30-year issue has tumbled more than 20 basis points over the past two weeks, and investors said the market may rest for at least a short while after that rapid advance. The 30-year bond finished Friday at a yield of 6.53 percent, continuing the downward drift associated with an unprecedented six-month fall in the U.S. producer price index. The market was closed the previous Friday, but the latest yield was 22 basis points below the June 27 level.

There is some concern that June retail-sales data, due Tuesday, will show the pickup in consumer spending that the bond market has been bracing for in recent months.

Charlie Duff, a senior portfolio manager in the taxable fixed-income division at Bank of America, said he was uncertain about the near-term outlook, partly because consumer spending may rise in the second half, discouraging the bond market, but he remains bullish on Treasury issues in the long term.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending July 11. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Argentine Peso

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
174	Argentina FRN	3.6936	04/01/07	110.1000	3.3500

Austrian Schilling

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
225	Austria	5⅝	07/15/07	100.3000	5.6100

Belgian Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
132	Belgium	9	03/28/03	120.7000	7.4600

British Pound

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
170	Fed Home Loan	6⅞	06/07/02	98.0000	7.0200
231	Britain	7	11/06/01	99.1250	7.0600
247	Hyder	9½	08/19/16	113	8.4100

Canadian Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
171	Canada	7¼	06/01/07	109.4387	6.6200

Danish Krone

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
5	Denmark	8	03/15/06	113.90	7.0200
16	Denmark	7	11/15/07	106.5500	6.5700
22	Denmark	8	05/15/03	114.0700	7.0100
26	Denmark	7	12/15/04	108.3500	6.4600
31	Denmark	8	11/15/01	112.8800	7.0900
43	Denmark	7	11/10/24	101.2700	6.9100
47	Denmark	9	11/15/00	114.0900	7.8900
49	Denmark	9	11/15/98	106.5500	8.4500
62	Denmark	6	12/10/99	104.1500	5.7600
72	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	92.5500	6.4800
74	Denmark	6	11/15/02	105.4500	5.6900
88	Nykredit Bank	7	10/01/26	99.4000	7.0400
89	Denmark	7	02/15/98	101.7500	6.8800
98	Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.1900	5.8100
105	Real Kredit	6	10/01/26	92.5000	6.4900
144	Nykredit	7	10/01/29	97.5000	7.1800
157	Denmark	7	08/15/97	100.2000	6.9900

Deutsche Mark

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	6	07/04/07	103.5071	5.8000
2	Germany	6	01/04/07	102.3200	5.8600
3	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	105.5875	5.9200
4	Germany	8	01/21/02	114.3900	6.9900
7	Germany 94	6¼	01/04/24	97.0944	6.4400
8	Germany	3½	06/18/99	96.5092	3.6300
9	Germany	5	08/20/01	103.0500	4.8500
10	Germany	6½	07/04/27	101.9940	6.3700
11	Germany	3¾	03/19/99	100.5600	3.7300
13	Bundesobligation	4½	02/22/02	100.6029	4.4700
14	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	112.7900	6.5400
15	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	109.5875	6.2700
17	Germany	6½	10/14/05	107.4500	6.0500
18	Germany	6	01/05/06	104.0017	5.7700
19	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	113.8600	6.5900
20	Germany	8	07/22/02	113.2161	7.0700
23	Germany	4¾	11/20/01	101.7575	4.6700
24	Germany	9	10/20/00	115.0280	7.8200
25	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	108.9940	6.0800
28	Germany	5	05/21/01	103.1660	4.8500
30	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	109.6387	6.2700
32	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	114.1400	6.7900
33	Germany	6	02/16/06	103.9500	5.7700
34	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.1400	7.7100
37	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	109.4833	6.1700
38	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	101.3435	5.6700
42	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	112.5900	6.5500
46	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	107.3829	6.6400
48	Germany	7½	11/11/04	113.9600	6.5800
50	Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.0600	7.5200
51	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	105.4300	5.5700
52	Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.2400	7.4400
53	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	103.4800	4.9500
54	Italy	5¼	07/10/07	100.4786	5.7200
55	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.7700	5.8500
56	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.5800	7.5100
57	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	105.7180	5.6800
58	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.3000	3.4900
60	Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.8400	6.0800
61	Germany	6½	07/15/03	108.4600	5.9900
63	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.4200	6.0500
65	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	109.6760	6.1500
66	Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	114.6631	7.3000
67	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	108.4160	6.0000
68	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	106.8280	5.8500
70	Germany	6	09/15/03	106.1700	5.6500
71	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	107.3960	6.6300
73	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.6642	7.1900
76	Germany	8½	07/20/00	113.5500	7.7100
77	Germany	9	01/22/01	115.7900	7.7700
79	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	100.1240	5.2400
80	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.5769	6.3300
81	Germany	6	06/20/16	98.5333	6.0900
87	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	98.5584	5.0700
90	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	102.0700	6.0000
93	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	109.6700	6.1500
97	Germany	3½	12/18/98	100.2400	3.4900
100	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.7300	5.4800
102	Germany	6	02/20/98	101.6900	5.9000
106	ING Bank	6	07/04/07	102.0000	5.8800
107	Germany	7	12/22/97	101.6900	6.8800
108	Germany	7½	10/20/97	101.1900	7.4100
110	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.8300	6.4900
111	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	104.7400	6.5600
114	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.4300	6.2200
115	Germany	8½	07/21/97	100.1417	8.2400
119	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	111.9633	6.4800
121	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	101.7860	6.5100
122	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	102.7200	5.6000
125	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	99.1620	6.4300
129	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.4000	4.8800
138	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.1200	5.5200
139	Fed State Saxon	5¾	07/09/07	100.8500	5.7000
145	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	102.7600	5.9600
148	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.5800	6.5100
149	Commerzbank	3.1500	01/12/98	100.0000	3.1500
163	Germany	8	09/22/97	100.9400	7.9300
166	EIB	5	12/23/03	100.5500	4.9700
173	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	111	6.4200
176	Volkswagen	4.8500	02/28/01	98.3203	4.9300
177	Treuhand	6½	07/29/99	105.3471	5.9300
179	Germany	6	10/20/98	103.3300	5.8100
182	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.4000	6.6900
184	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	100.2800	5.7300
185	Freistaates Bay	6	10/30/06	102.9600	5.8300
190	Germany FRN	2.8707	09/30/04	99.1400	2.9000
202	Germany	6¾	06/21/99	106.0650	6.3600
203	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.9900	5.5300
204	Germany FRN	2.9500	04/06/00	99.6800	2.9600
211	Cap Credit Card	5⅝	08/15/01	100.6458	5.5900
217	Germany	6⅝	08/14/98	103.3400	6.1700
218	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	113.0700	7.7400
222	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.4200	5.1300
230	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.8100	7.0600
232	Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	103.1050	5.2100
236	Germany	zero	07/04/27	13.9550	6.7800
237	German States	6½	08/21/06	104.9400	5.9600
240	Westfael Hypo	5½	09/13/99	103.7100	5.3000
242	Eksportfin A	zero	12/17/01	79.9964	5.1400

Dutch Guilder

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
41	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	102.8100	6.0800
44	Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	102.0600	5.6300
78	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	115.70	6.4800
82	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.4100	7.4300
94	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	105.1000	5.4700
101	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	115.5500	7.7900
109	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	105.5000	6.6400
117	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	103.0200	6.3100
118	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.1500	7.0000
141	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	115¾	6.7000
142	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	104.1100	5.5200
147	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	116.1500	7.1000
154	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	115.45	7.1500
158	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	104.8500	6.4400
159	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	104.3500	5.7500
160	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	111.0500	6.3000
168	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	109.4000	6.1700
169	Netherlands	8½	02/15/07	120.3500	6.8600
186	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	115.9500	6.4700
193	Netherlands	6¾	10/01/98	103.8500	6.5000
194	Netherlands SP	zero	01/15/23	18⅛	6.8300
198	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	108.4700	5.9900
215	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	112.70	6.4300
245	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	121.7000	6.9800
250	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.5500	7.9300

ECU

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
83	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	97.0000	5.6700
95	France OAT	6	04/25/04	103.9025	5.7700
104	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	116.1500	7.8600
124	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	114.40	7.4300
137	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	104.9400	5.7200
146	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	112	6.7000
152	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	119.3900	6.9100
162	Britain T-bills	zero	12/11/97	97.6658	5.7200
164	Italy	6	04/02/04	102.8750	5.8300
181	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	113.6000	8.3600
201	France OAT	7	04/25/06	108.5000	6.4500
208	France OAT	10	02/26/01	118	8.4700
209	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.4000	4.9300
213	Italy Cte	6½	09/26/98	101.0000	6.4400
219	France OAT	6½	04/25/02	107.7000	6.2700
224	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	122.4500	7.5500
239	Britain T-note	5	01/26/99	101.1483	4.9400

Finnish Markka

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
161	Finland 1999	11	01/15/99	110.4736	9.9600
212	Finland	9½	03/15/04	122.6738	7.7400

French Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
96	FranceOAT	5½	04/25/07	100.7800	5.4600
165	France BTAN	4½	04/12/99	101.9300	4.6600
233	France OAT	8½	02/27/04	118.7900	6.9500

Italian Lira

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
131	Italy	12	05/01/02	123.7750	9.7000
216	Italy	9½	02/01/01	111.20	8.5400
235	Italy	8½	08/01/99	104.3200	8.1500

Japanese Yen

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
175	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	113⅞	3.9500
178	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	117¾	4.0500
189	Italy Class B	5	12/15/04	117½	4.2600
210	Spain	3.1000	09/20/06	104.6250	2.9600

Portuguese Escudo

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
188	Madeira Regiao	zero	07/10/06	101.3949	0.0000
214	Bco Portugues	zero	01/07/07	100.0000	0.0000

South African Rand

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
207	EBRD	zero	06/17/27	3.3060	12.0500

Spanish Peseta

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
113	Spain	6¼	04/15/00	104.3560	6.4700
135	Spain	7.9000	02/28/02	109.9940	7.1800

Swedish Krona

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
120	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.1440	10.0800
123	Sweden	5½	04/12/02	99.8090	5.5100
127	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	113.3500	9.0400
180	Sweden	6	02/09/05	98.8876	6.0700
205	Sweden	6½	10/25/06	100.8500	6.4500
220	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	121.4910	8.4400

U.S. Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
6	Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	94.6374	4.7600
12	Argentina par L	5½	03/31/23	73.1888	7.5100
21	Brazil	10⅛	05/15/27	99.0000	10.2300
27	Argentina FRN	6¾	03/29/05	92.2397	7.3200
29	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	119.1047	9.6600
35	Brazil par ZI	5¼	04/15/24	70.0016	7.5000
36	Venezuela FRN	6¾	12/18/07	93.4700	7.2200
39	Argentina	11¾	01/30/17	115.9604	9.8100
40	Brazil FRN	6 5/16	01/01/01	77.6524	8.7700
45	Brazil L FRN	6⅞	04/15/06	92.0700	7.4700
59	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	81.8113	8.2500
64	Russian	10	06/26/07	102.7237	9.7300
69	Brazil S.ZI FRN	6⅞	04/15/24	86.1100	7.9800
75	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	80.7500	7.7400
84	JFCME	6¾	07/03/07	100.8750	6.6900
85	Bulgaria FRN	6 9/16	07/28/11	76.3861	8.5900
86	Ecuador FRN	3¼	02/28/15	68.9499	4.7100
91	Argentina FRN	6⅞	03/31/23	89.1250	7.7100
92	Brazil S.L FRN	6 15/16	04/15/12	83.7963	8.2800
99	Banque Paribas	5⅞	07/09/02	99.8500	5.8800
103	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	80.5950	7.7500
112	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	50.0000	7.0000
116	Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	107.6335	9.1700
126	Peru	3¼	03/07/17	60.7500	5.3500
128	Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	93.5771	4.8100
130	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	94.6794	7.6600
133	Brazil S.L FRN	6 15/16	04/15/09	88.4400	7.8400
134	BNG	6⅜	07/08/02	100.5000	6.3400
136	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	61.1250	3.6800
140	Russia	9¼	11/27/01	102.6898	9.0100
143	Mexico FRN	7.0546	06/27/02	100.2000	7.0400
150	Taiwan Semicon	zero	07/03/02	105.3900	1.0500
151	Bulgaria FRN	6 9/16	07/28/24	76.9688	8.5300
153	Mexico	11¼	09/15/16	116⅞	9.7300
155	Ecuador FRN	6 7/16	02/28/25	73.9350	8.7100
156	Bayerische LB	6⅝	06/25/07	100.6250	6.5800
167	N.Amer Subun	6⅞	06/20/02	99.7467	6.8900
172	Poland FRN	6 15/16	10/27/24	98.3125	7.0600
183	Canada	6½	05/30/00	101.2801	6.4200
187	IADB	6⅜	06/27/02	100.4573	6.3500
191	Asset Backed	5 11/16	07/08/98	100.1000	5.6800
192	Ecuador FRN	3¼	02/28/15	73.7762	4.4100
195	Argentina FRN		04/01/01	129.3000	4.4200
196	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	70.7525	8.8300
197	Mexico B FRN	6.8359	12/31/19	94.6250	6.0200
199	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	81.9375	8.2400
200	Argentina	11	10/09/06	113½	9.6900
206	Canada	6¾	08/28/06	102.1626	6.6100
221	Mexico A FRN	6.8672	12/31/19	94.8125	7.2400
223	Argentina Bon	8¾	05/09/02	101.2050	8.6500
226	Mexico D FRN	6 11/16	12/28/19	94.8257	7.1800
227	Fin For Danish	6¾	06/13/01	101.0000	6.6800
228	Panama FRN	4	07/17/16	88.6250	4.5100
229	ING Bank FRN	5.9688	07/07/98	99.8780	5.9800
234	Eksportfin A/s	zero	12/08/97	97.0482	7.4600
238	Peru Pdi	4	03/07/17	66.1250	6.0500
241	Brazil S.L FRN	6 13/16	04/15/12	84.0771	8.2500
243	TMCC	7	06/11/07	102.6250	6.8200
244	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	96.2331	7.1400
246	France Telecom	zero	10/07/97	98.6284	5.7000
248	Poland Inter	4	10/27/14	87.5625	4.5700
249	Argentina	10.9500	1/01/99	108.5000	10.0900

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bankers Trust	$100	2007	¼	99.773	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 2002 when interest is 0.75 over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Bear Stearns.)
Keiko	$100	2002	0.20	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Yamaichi.)
Housing & Commercial	$150	2000	0.27	100.00	—	Reoffered at 99.95. Over 3-month Libor. Redeemable at par annually. Fees 0.70%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Money Store Global Grantor Trust	£150	2027	0.10	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.225%. Denominations £10,000. (Salomon Brothers.)
Svenska Handelsbanken	$200	1998	⅛	100.04	—	Below 3-month Libor. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $100,000. (Chase Manhattan Intl.)
3i Holdings	£100	2007	0.10	99.64	—	Over 3-month Libor. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £200. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £100,000. (SBC Warburg.)
Chester Assets Receivable Dealings No.4	£240	2004	0.80	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.89. Noncallable. Fees 0.31%. Denominations £100,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Midland Bank	£300	2000	libor	100.00	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (HSBC Markets.)
Bacob Overseas	DM250	2002	0.325	99⅞	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 2002. Fees 0.40%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco BMG	$100	2005	9⅝	99.89	—	Redeemable at par in 2000 and in 2002. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Bank Boston.)
Bank Austria	$100	2002	6¼	101.585	99.65	Reoffered at 99.96. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Generale Bank.)
Canada	$1,000	2002	6⅛	99.487	99.60	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch.)
Credit Local de France	$500	2004	6½	99.98	99.95	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $1.5 billion. Fees 0.275%. (Nomura Intl.)
Credit Suisse Financial Products	$300	2001	6⅛	101.295	100.05	Reoffered at 99.92. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Daimler-Benz N. America	$150	2001	5⅛	97.038	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Commerzbank.)
Lithuania	$200	2002	7⅛	99.615	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan.)
IBM International Finance	$200	2001	6⅛	101.239	100.05	Reoffered at 99.864. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Philip Morris	$1,000	2005	7	99.686	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 0.4125%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Swiss Bank Corp. Jersey	$200	2000	6	100.8025	99.72	Reoffered at 99.615. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (SBC Warburg.)
SBS-Agro	$250	2000	10¼	99.446	—	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (J.P. Morgan.)
UBS Finance	$200	1999	5⅞	100.952	99.80	Reoffered at 99.852. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS.)
Uruguay	$300	2027	7⅞	99.362	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $100,000. (ING Barings.)
World Bank	$200	2000	5½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Daiwa Europe.)
World Bank	$100	1998	5.8	100.6438	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.564%. (Wako Intl.)
Bank fuer Arbeit und Wirtshaft	DM300	2002	4¾	102.22	99.83	Reoffered at 99.97. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. (Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale.)
Beta Finance	DM300	2002	4½	101.08	99.25	Reoffered at 99.33. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (SBC Warburg.)
Citibank Credit Card Master Trust I	DM1,000	2007	5¾	102.355	—	Reoffered at 99.68. Noncallable. Fees 3%. (Merrill Lynch.)
DSL-Finance	DM1,000	2004	5	101.02	99.25	Reoffered at 99.07. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.)
Halifax	DM1,000	2007	5⅝	101.851	—	Reoffered at 99.201. Noncallable. Fees 3%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Japan Finance Corp. for Small Business	DM450	2002	4½	101.685	99.65	Reoffered at 99.685. Noncallable. Fees 2¼%. (Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi.)
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Finance	DM500	2007	5⅝	101.725	99.122	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (SBC Warburg.)
Dresdner Finance	£150	2002	7⅜	101.456	99.63	Reoffered at 99.831. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	£100	1999	7¼	100.85	—	Reoffered at 99.85. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS.)
Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau Intl Finance	£250	2007	7¼	101.367	—	Reoffered at 99.692. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (HSBC Markets.)
Banque Paribas	FF2,750	2007	5¾	101.275	99.32	Reoffered at 99.65. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU and fungible with the two other tranches. Fees 2%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Council of Europe	FF3,000	2007	5½	101.415	99.61	Reoffered at 99.74. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 2%. (J.P. Morgan.)
ING Bank	FF3,000	2007	5⅝	99.53	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
MBNA America European Structured Offerings No. 2	FF3,000	2007	5⅝	99.634	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (J.P. Morgan.)
Sara Lee	FF1,500	2003	5	101.433	99.75	Reoffered at 99.883. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 1⅝%. (BNP.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	ITL300,000	2002	6	101.86	99.93	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Credito Italiano.)
Argentina	ITL750,000	2007	10	100.90	—	Reoffered at 99½. Interest is 10% until 1999 thereafter it is 7⅝%. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 2%. (Chase Manhattan Intl.)
Banque Paribas	ITL400	2007	10	101.80	100.07	Reoffered at 100.00. Noncallable. Interest is 10% until 1999 thereafter it is 5⅝%. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU and fungible with the two other tranches. Fees 2%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	ITL300,000	2002	5⅞	101½	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (IMI Bank.)
Suedwestdeutsche Landesbank	ITL300,000	2007	6½	101.82	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (BNP London.)
World Bank	ITL1T	2007	9.30	101.03	99.40	Reoffered at 99.455. Interest will be 9.30% until 1999 thereafter it is 5.40%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Austria	DF1,000	2027	6¼	100.339	97.60	Reoffered at 98.289. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU. Fees 2½%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Friesland Bank	DF250	2007	5½	100.806	99.08	Reoffered at 99.231. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Banque Paribas	ECU150	2007	5¾	98.63	—	Reoffered at 97.005. Noncallable. Issue may be redenominated in euros after EMU and fungible with the two other tranches. Fees 2%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Rabobank	SAR2,000	2017	zero	8.30	—	Yield 13.4%. Reoffered at 8.05. Noncallable. Proceeds 165 million rand. Fees 0.40%. (Toronto Dominion.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	HK$1,500	2002	6.85	99.832	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (HSBC Markets.)
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	Y100,000	2007	2½	99.044	99.35	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Equity-Linked						
Daewoo Heavy Industries	$100	2007	¼	100.00	—	Callable at par from 1998. Convertible at 7,750 won per share, a 15% premium and at 888 won per dollar. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (HSBC Investment Bank Asia.)
Texaco Capital	$200	2004	3½	100.00	—	Callable at par in 1999. Convertible at an expected 20 to 24% premium. Fees 2½%. Denominations $10,000. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Tingyi Holding Group (C.I.)	$110	2002	1⅝	100.00	—	Callable at par from 2000. Convertible at HK$2.3482 per share, a 7.274% premium, and at HK$7.7427 per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Thermo Fibertek	$150	2004	4½	100.00	—	Callable at par from 2000. Convertible at $12.20 per share, a 19.51% premium. Fees 2%. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
SBC Jersey	DM200	2002	1	96½	—	Callable at par from 2000. Convertible into one basket of european insurance shares per 5,000 marks, a 22.5% premium. Fees 2½%. (SBC Warburg.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 14-18

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Osaka, Japan:** Consultative Group on Indonesia meets to discuss aid to Indonesia. **Tokyo:** The Bank of Japan holds a meeting of its branch managers. Bank of Japan governor Yasuo Matsushita gives a speech at the opening ceremony.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank due to publish M3 money supply figures for June. **London:** British Bankers' Association releases the major British banking groups' June statement.	**Washington:** South Korean and U.S. officials meet to discuss an open-skies agreement Monday and Tuesday. **Earnings expected:** Charles Schwab, Coca-Cola Enterprises, HFS, Marriott International, McDonald's, MGM Grand.
Monday July 14	**Hong Kong:** May external trade data. **Sydney:** May price indexes of articles produced by the manufacturing industry. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases economic outlook for its 10 branches.	**London:** Office for National Statistics releases June producer prices; British Retail Consortium to issue its Monthly Sales Monitor for June. **Oslo:** Statistics Norway releases June trade figures.	**Washington:** Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta releases national production index for June. **Earnings expected:** Bank of New York Co., Burr-Brown, CPC International, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Harley-Davidson.
Tuesday July 15	**Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency reports business trends in each industry for July; June department store sales in the Tokyo area; May industrial production. **Wellington:** Consumer prices in the April-June quarter.	**Helsinki:** June consumer price index; May industrial output. **Wolfsburg, Germany:** Volkswagen AG holds briefing on 200 million Deutsche mark investment in new production facility.	**New York:** LJR Redbook Research service releases weekly survey of sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** June retail sales. **Earnings expected:** Ameritech, Amgen, AMR, Boise Cascade.
Wednesday July 16	**Seoul:** Miwon Co. and Sewon Co. hold extraordinary meetings to vote on merger; Bank of Korea releases a report on Korean banks' profitability in the first half of this year.	**London:** Office for National Statistics releases provisional unemployment rate for June, productivity and unit wage cost for May. May average earnings indexes and employment hours and labor disputes for May.	**Washington:** June consumer price index; May business inventories and sales; Federal Reserve releases industrial production and capacity utilization for June. **Earnings expected:** Apple Computer, Ford Motors, General Motors.
Thursday July 17	**Hong Kong:** Index of industrial production for first quarter. **Tokyo:** Ministry of Finance to release data on Japan's merchandise trade balance for June and the first half of 1997.	**Amsterdam:** June unemployment figures. **Copenhagen:** July consumer confidence figures. **Paris:** Insee releases first-quarter gross domestic product.	**Washington:** June housing starts; Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. **Earnings expected:** Gillette, LSI Logic, Maytag, McDonnell Douglas, Merck, Microsoft, Sun Microsystems.
Friday July 18	**Hong Kong:** Unemployment statistics for March through May. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan reports on overseas economic trends. **Wellington:** Preliminary figures for housing permits in June.	**Helsinki:** June producer prices index. **London:** Bank of England releases provisional estimates of M4 money supply and bank lending for June. **Madrid:** May industrial production index.	**Ann Arbor, Michigan:** University of Michigan releases index of consumer sentiment for July. **Washington:** Commerce Department reports trade balance in goods and services for July. **Ottawa:** May wholesale trade data.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	July 11	July	% Ch'ge
United States		Clsd.	
DJ Indus.		..	—
DJ Util.	231.85	..	—
DJ Trans.	2,819.31	..	—
S & P 100	893.59	..	—
S & P 500	916.67	..	—
S & P Ind	1,079.14	..	—
NYSE Cp	478.12	..	—
Nasdaq Cp	1,502.62	..	—
Japan			
Nikkei 225	19,875.49	19,968.00	−0.46
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,799.00	4,812.80	−0.29
Canada			
TSE Indus.	6,633.70	6,580.80	+0.80
France			
CAC 40	2,941.59	2,934.48	+0.24
Germany			
DAX	4,040.97	3,942.50	+2.50
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	15,225.29	14,823.97	+2.71
World			
MSCIP	960.658	964.103	−0.36

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Intl Perspective

Money Rates

	July 4	June 27
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5½	Clsd.
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.39
3-month interbank	0.63	0.64
Britain		
Bank base rate	6½	6½
Call money	6⅜	6½
3-month interbank	6 15/16	7
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3 5/16
3-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.08	3.13
3-month interbank	3.13	3.13

Gold	July 11	July 4	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	319.15	324.50	−1.65

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	July 11	July 4	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.61	6.74	7.09	6.53
U.S. $, mdm term	6.32	6.44	6.84	6.10
U.S. $, short term	6.09	6.13	6.51	5.96
Pounds sterling	7.37	7.44	7.75	7.09
French francs	4.88	4.97	5.05	4.66
Italian lire	6.27	6.51	7.79	6.26
Danish kroner	5.31	5.45	5.93	5.31
Swedish kronor	5.14	5.24	5.61	4.82
ECUs, long term	6.05	6.12	6.42	5.76
ECUs, mdm term	5.20	5.36	5.53	4.76
Can. $	5.78	5.99	6.51	5.70
Aus. $	6.46	6.60	7.86	6.46
N.Z. $	6.93	6.96	8.39	6.56
Yen	1.97	1.97	2.15	1.64

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange

Weekly Sales

July 10

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	7.0	80.2	966.9	1,154.9
Convert.	3.0	..	443.1	235.7
FRNs	1,709.0	312.3	1,262.5	116.3
ECP	13,064.1	7,071.8	19,722.7	15,076.6
Total	14,783.1	7,464.3	22,395.2	16,583.5

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	24,833.1	19,620.8	81,091.8	33,349.1
Convert.	1,466.4	967.6	1,366.0	50,025.3
FRNs	25,090.3	9,296.4	44,126.2	6,755.1
ECP	19,122.5	17,111.9	24,331.1	24,194.2
Total	70,512.3	46,946.7	150,915.1	114,323.7

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

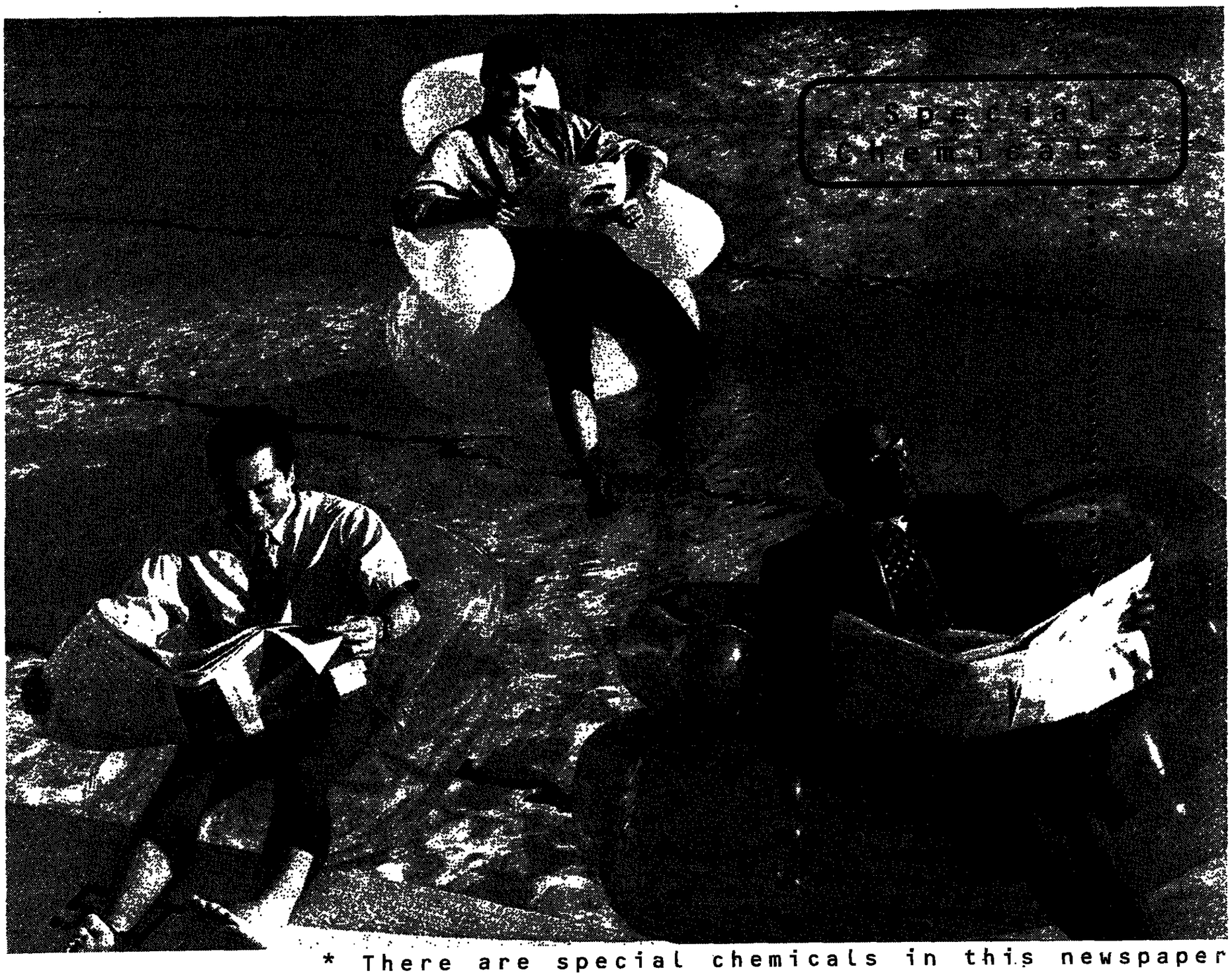
	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 11/16	5 13/16	5 15/16
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3 3/16	3¼
Pound sterling	6¾	6 15/16	7 3/16
French franc	3 5/16	3⅜	3 7/16
ECU	4¼	4 5/16	4⅜
Yen	½	9/16	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters

هكذا من الاصل

صكذا من الاصل

good morning!



Hüls AG: The Chemicals Company within the VEBA Group

* There are special chemicals in this newspaper

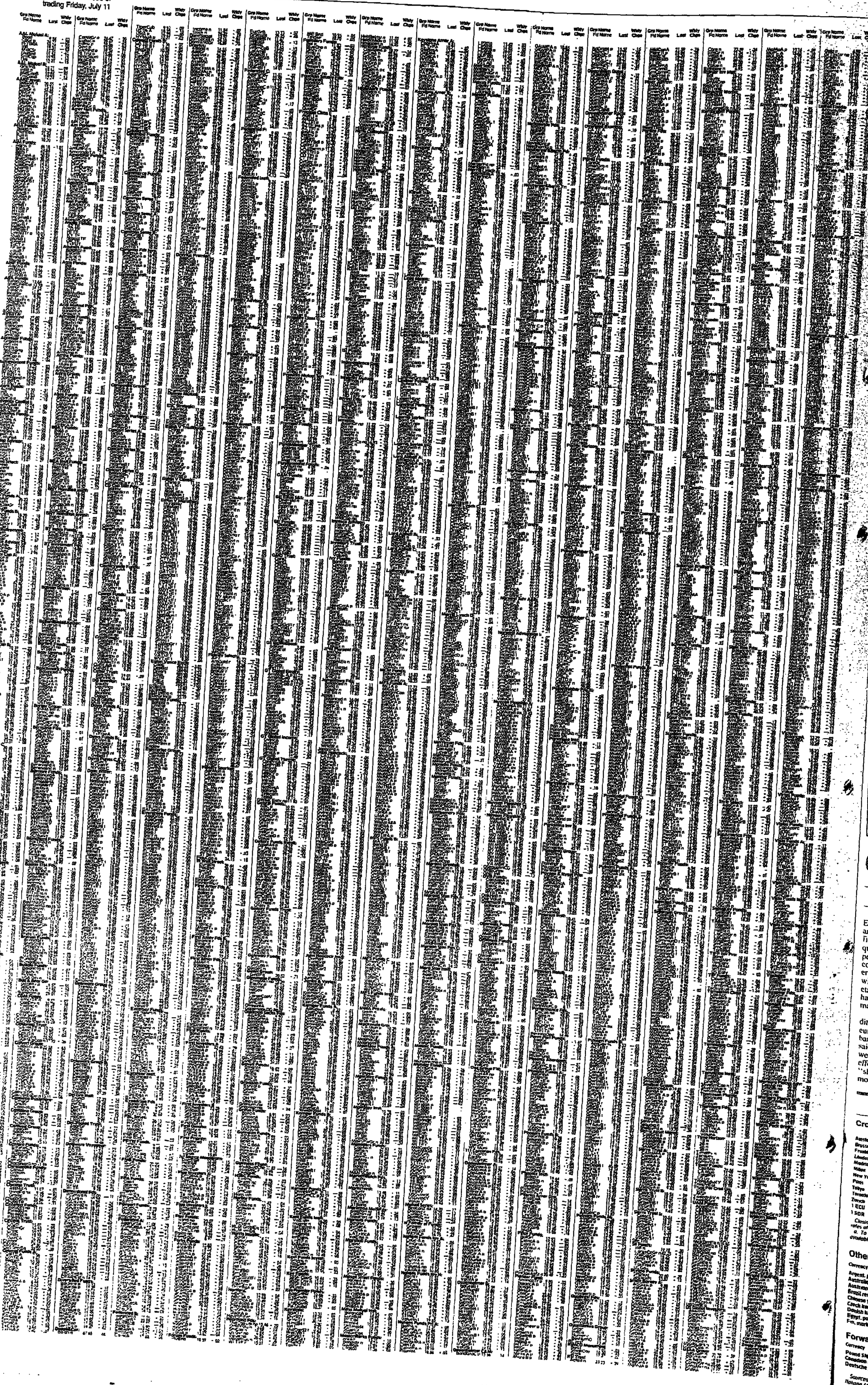
Rest on your laurels and you'll soon miss the boat. Speed and flexibility are the news of the day. Which is why Hüls AG is letting us loose on the market as independent limited liability company from January 1, 1998. Clustering all activities in the field of special chemicals into a single independent company with clear market focus is only one of the many measures to feature in the Global Fitness Program of Hüls AG which in future will take on the role of strategic holding company. This opens up whole new market opportunities, paving the way for us to reach our ambitious goal of becoming a leading supplier worldwide. Watch this space for the name under which we'll be starting out. **Special Chemicals Division of Hüls AG, Marl, Germany.**

hüls

Discover The Link To Life

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 11



صكنا من الاصل

صكذا من الاصل

Will 8,000 on the Dow Be a Pause or a Peak?

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The debate is not so much whether the Dow Jones industrial average will cross the 8,000 mark but whether that *milestone* will *serve as a* new blastoff point, a grazing pasture or a cliff.

If last week's early signs from General Electric Co. and Compaq Computer Corp. are any indication, the impending crush of second-quarter earnings reports should be good enough to put the Dow, which finished the week at 7,921.82, over the top.

To begin with, the atmosphere is more upbeat than a year ago, when the market tumbled after a barrage of corporate-profit warnings.

"Companies are so careful to warn about earnings disappointments, and I don't sense there's been an unusually wide number of warnings this time," said Eric Miller, chief strategist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities in San Francisco, adding that aside from Intel Corp., "there haven't been that many key companies waving caution flags." But even if the markets make it through this earnings season without any horrific surprises, by historical standards investors are already paying top dollar for their share of these purportedly healthy profits. Even with a strong second-quarter performance, another rally would push the ratio of share prices to earnings — one of the most widely *used measures of market valuations* — beyond traditional comfort levels.

"It's gotten beyond the realm of predictability," said Richard Dickson, market analyst at Scott & Stringfellow in Richmond, Virginia. "All the technical indicators are off the map. One by one they've fallen by the wayside.

"I don't know what to look at to say this thing is overdone. It'll go down when it's ready to go down. Sooner or later, people will say, 'It's too high, I won't pay that much.' But tell me when that time will be."

From a technical standpoint, many specialists say that this bull market is behaving more like an animal about to stampede than to settle down for a rest.

Notably, the Dow's record-setting advance has frequently been accompanied by heavy volume and growing interest in medium-sized and smaller companies.

The implication is that more investors are venturing beyond the perceived safety of the blue-chip sector as they search for values in a high-priced market. That type of surge in investor confidence can result in what is called a "melt-up" or a buying panic.

"The Dow industrials could explode for several hundred points in a few days," Ralph Acampora, chief technical analyst at Prudential Securities, said.

"This is our biggest fear, because greed would dominate," he said, cautioning that "any subsequent sell-off would be accompanied by fearsome free falls."

The market could sustain itself above 8,000, some analysts contend, if the advance is more gradual and

INVESTING

the current combination of surprisingly low inflation and tame interest rates persists, justifying a more generous price-to-earnings multiple.

When the Dow hit 7,000 back in February, many expected the Federal Reserve Board to guard against higher inflation by slowing the economy — and profits — with a sharp rise in interest rates. Instead, inflation has eased, and the Fed has only nudged rates higher.

"If earnings are good, monetary policy is good and inflation is still behaving, you'll get more multiple expansion," Jeffrey Applegate, chief investment strategist at Lehman Brothers, said.

But according to Michael Metz, chief investment strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., that ideal environment is already factored into the market.

"The market is fully and generously paying for a perfect 1998, and I don't have that much confidence that things will be perfect," Mr. Metz said.

On Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 35.06 points to 7,921.82, up 26.01 for the week and about 40 points short of its record close of 7,962.31, set Tuesday.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.88 on Friday to 916.66, up 0.22 for the week, and the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.85 to 478.12, up 0.44 for the week.

The Nasdaq composite index rose 11.69 on Friday to 1,502.62, breaking above 1,500 for the first time and closing at a record high for the seventh consecutive session. For the week, the Nasdaq gained 35.01 points.

Also setting new highs Friday were the Russell 2000 list of smaller companies, which rose 3.11 to 402.26, up 6.08 on the week; and the American Stock Exchange composite index, which rose 3.77 to 635.47, up 1.13 for the week.

Investors Opt for Know-How Over Cheap Labor

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite concern that low production costs in developing countries give them an unfair advantage in the global competition for new investment in plants and equipment, only two developing countries — China and Mexico — *rank among the top 10 recipients* of foreign direct investment inflows, a study released over the weekend shows.

The leading recipient of foreign direct investment was the United States, according to a Financial Market Trends report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Between 1991 and 1995, direct-investment flows to the United States amounted to $195 billion.

China ranked second, with inflows of $113 billion, and Mexico, with inflows of $32 billion, was ranked eighth.

Britain ranked third, with inflows of $81 billion, and France, despite being known as a relatively high-wage country, was in fourth place, with inflows of $64 billion.

The Benelux countries, Spain, Sweden and Canada completed the top 10.

The next 20 largest recipients were evenly divided between developing countries and OECD member states, including the new members Hungary, ranked 20th, and Poland, ranked 25th.

The data appear to show that production costs are only part of the picture in determining where businesses invest *and that technological know-how and* quality also count.

Unit labor costs in Germany are among the highest in the world, yet it was in 14th place as a recipient of foreign direct investment. The same is true of Singapore, which came in 12th, New Zealand at 21st, and Switzerland at 23d.

Notably absent from the list was Japan — the country with the world's highest unit labor costs — but that was thought to be for cultural rather than economic reasons. The study says that "global flows of direct investment are dominated by mergers and acquisitions," which are still relatively rare in Japan.

Japan, however, does rank as the leading source of foreign direct investment, with a cumulative net outflow in 1990-96 of $167 billion. Germany was the second-largest source, with $145 billion, and the United States was a distant third, with $96 billion, followed by Britain, at $47 billion.

Apart from Japan and the United States, the only non-European net foreign investor was South Korea, with cumulative outflows of some $6 billion.

The OECD attributes the recent sharp *rise in Japanese manufacturing investment* abroad to the yen's appreciation in the early 1990s and the need to raise the share of overseas production to the levels found in other major countries.

The favored destination of Japanese manufacturing companies since 1994 has been other Asian countries, at the expense of Japanese outflows to Europe, which have abated sharply to about $2 billion a year.

European and American companies, the report said, "show no overwhelming preference" for either Asia or Latin America, as flows to both have increased dramatically in the 1990s.

"Only Japanese firms," it said, "show a clear preference for investing in Asia. Central and Eastern Europe is the first choice for European firms, a small but rising share for Americans and a negligible one for Japanese firms."

The report added that Asia was where European, American and Japanese investors were most evenly represented, and it said that "even investments from Japan pale in comparison with what firms from other Asian countries are investing within their own region."

Overall, the 29 OECD member countries are "substantial" net investors in the rest of the world, with net outflows averaging "almost $60 billion in the 1990s," the study said.

LICENSE: *Winners of FCC Wireless Auction Seek Better Terms*

Continued from Page 11

would only rise in the future.

But they were wrong. Between May 1996 and May 1997, the four publicly traded small wireless stocks, including Omnipoint, lost 71 percent of their value. All of a sudden, friendly bankers turned cold, telling the license holders they had paid too much, and equipment makers backed away from agreements to help finance the construction of networks for the winners.

"At the current levels of debt that they owe the government, the financial markets are closed to them," said John Bensche, vice president and senior wireless analyst at Lehman Brothers Inc.

The second-highest bidder, Pocket Communications Inc., filed for bankruptcy reorganization in late March. At the same time the commission lifted its requirement that license holders meet their first interest payments.

NextWave Telecom Inc., the biggest license winner by far, having promised to pay $4.2 billion for 63 licenses, is leading the effort to persuade the commission to restructure the debt owed by the winners.

Since the downturn in the market, NextWave has laid off hundreds of employees, delayed construction of its network and canceled planned debt and equity offerings. "This market is dead in the water," NextWave's deputy chairman, Janice Obuchowski, said.

Commission officials say license owners and bankers are exaggerating the problem to extract the best deal possible from the agency. "Every licensee, when they smell a restructuring, has an incentive to paint as dire a picture as possible," lamented one commission staffer. "It's not as bad as many make it seem."

There are a range of options before the commission. It could do nothing, which probably would lead to massive defaults on license payments.

The commission, presumably, would then repossess the licenses and put them up for auction again — except that companies could file for bankruptcy protection, which could tie up licenses in court for a long time.

The commission also could decide to give the winners more time to pay. NextWave proposes eight years of no payments at all, with accrued interest due annually after that until 20 years later, when all the principal would be due. MCI Communications Corp. is making a similar proposal.

Finally, the commission could grant an "amnesty" to license holders, allowing them to turn in all or portions of their licenses, lose their down payments and face no further default penalties; or it could allow licenses to be paid for immediately at deep discounts.

Any of those actions would be virtually certain to produce time-consuming lawsuits. While the status quo is "still an option," a commission source said, allowing license owners to default and then repossessing and auctioning their licenses again would delay the arrival of new competitors in the market.

ADVERTISEMENT

HITACHI LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for year ended March 31, 1997 of
Hitachi Ltd.
will be available in Amsterdam at:
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.,
MEESPIERSON N.V.,
KAS-ASSOCIATIE N.V.

AMSTERDAM. DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 11, 1997

SHORT COVER

RWE Subsidiary Posts Huge Operating Loss

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — RWE AG, the diversified German energy utility, said Sunday that a subsidiary had incurred more than 300 million Deutsche marks ($170.4 million) in operating losses and restructuring costs.

An RWE spokesman said Breuer GmbH, which hires out cranes, had an operating loss of 100 million DM in the year ended June 30 and had set aside more than 200 million DM to finance a restructuring. Breuer, which belongs to RWE through its mining subsidiary Rheinbraun AG, has been hit by a slump in the construction industry, particularly in Eastern Germany.

Apple Pares Prices On New Computers

CUPERTINO, California (Bloomberg) — Apple Computer Inc. has cut prices on some of its newest and fastest computers by as much as $300 as it struggles to hang on to its market share.

The price cuts, announced Saturday, will affect Power Macintosh 6500s, which were introduced in April, and its older line of Macintosh Performa 6400 machines, which are aimed at families and small businesses. Power Macintosh 6500s will now cost between $2,300 and $2,800. The Performa 6400 machines will be priced between $1,400 and $1,800.

The cuts come just days before Apple is expected to report its sixth loss in seven quarters and less than a week after Chief Executive Gil Amelio was forced out for failing to turn the company around.

A Change in Strategy In LVMH's Battle?

PARIS (Bloomberg) — LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA, the world's largest maker of luxury goods, has proposed splitting up its Champagne and cognac units, according to a report in the weekend edition of the Daily Telegraph.

A spokesman declined to comment on the report.

The idea is for LVMH to buy Guinness PLC's 34 percent stake in the Moet champagne business. In turn, Guinness would buy the 66 percent of the Hennessy cognac business it does not own, the paper said.

The proposal would be an alternative to LVMH's attempt to block the planned $38 billion merger between Guinness and Grand Metropolitan PLC by seeking a merger of the three companies' global drinks operations.

Israel Postpones Sale Of Shares in Bezeq

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The government's offering of shares in state-owned Bezeq Israel Telecom will not take place in August as planned, a top economic official said Sunday.

Moshe Leon, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's chief economic adviser, said he did not know when the offering would take place, but company sources said it would probably be in November.

Instead, the government plans to complete a block trade to institutional investors in August for an as-yet undetermined percentage of the telecommunications company, sources said.

For the Record

• **U.S. orders for machine tools** fell 16.4 percent in May from the month before, to $678 million, the first decline in four months, the Association for Manufacturing Technology and the American Machine Tool Distributor's Association said. *(Bloomberg)*

• **Aeroporti di Roma**, Italy's airport operator, set the price of its offering on the Milan bourse at 11,000 lire ($6.42) a share, valuing the company at 1.32 trillion lire. *(Reuters)*

• **Hindustan Motors Ltd. of India** plans to start making a rural passenger-cargo transport vehicle designed by **Oka Motor Co.** of Australia. *(AFP)*

Rangoon Denies 'Demonetization'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Authorities in Burma have denied rumors that the military government is preparing to declare its 200 kyat and 500 kyat banknotes valueless.

An official radio broadcast monitored here said rumors of the so-called demonetization of the notes, the country's two highest denominations, were "totally untrue."

The subject of demonetization is sensitive in Burma, where a withdrawal of banknotes in 1987 sparked anti-government protests that eventually led to a socialist government losing power and to the arrival of the current military government.

Local analysts said the latest rumors had been fueled by rapid inflation, which has resulted in a rise in the black-market exchange rate for U.S. dollars from 200 kyats to 250 kyats in the past month.

Inflation also has put a strain on the government's Foreign Exchange Certificate system. Dollars have risen in value against the dollar-denominated certificates.

As a result, many people are putting their money into gold and have been buying land to try to protect themselves against further falls in the kyat.

General Ne Win, the dictator who led the country from 1962 until 1988, declared several demonetizations that left the country with oddly denominated bills such as the 90 kyat note. *(AFP, Bridge News)*

Mondays
Wednesdays
Fridays
and Saturdays
are
INTERMARKET
days.

The IHT's Intermarket regularly features two pages of classified advertising for the following categories:

MONDAY Recruitment, Education, Secretarial, Internet Services.
WEDNESDAY Business Opportunities, Franchises, Commercial Real Estate, Telecommunications, Automotive, Entertainment.
FRIDAY Holidays, Travel, Residential Real Estate, Dining Out.
SATURDAY Arts, Friendships, International Meeting Point, Nannies & Domestics.

A great deal happens at The Intermarket. Call Sarah Wershof on +44 171 420 0348

International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON - PARIS
THE FINEST & THE MOST SINCERE 18 - 38+ INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIFUL & ELEGANT STUDENTS SECRETARIES, AIR HOSTESSES & MODELS + AVAILABLE AS YOUR COMPANION 24HRS SERVICE WORLDWIDE Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
TEL: LONDON ++ 44 (0)
0171 589 5237

ATLANTIC GROUP
ATLANTIC Gold
++ 44 (0) 7000 24 28 91
ATLANTIC Royal Platinum
Guaranteed genuine international TOP-MODELS FROM 18 YEARS
++44 (0) 7000 77 04 11 / 22
within the USA: 212 765 1919
idas@at-star.com
LONDON PARIS NEW YORK
COTE D'AZUR BENELUX
Escort service Europe and Middle East

ELITE Escort Service
NEW YORK CITY
1-800-694-6667

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
World's First & Most Exclusive Service Models, Beauty Queens, Actresses Entertainers, Hostesses, Secretaries Multilingual Travel Companions "Rated: "Best in New York" by New York Mag. Featured in International News Media & TV. Video tapes & Photos available for selection. Credit cards accepted.
Hdqtrs: 1-212-765-7896
office@intl-escorts.com
USA & WORLDWIDE

SWITZERLAND-GERMANY-BELGIUM
++31-20-427 28 27
Zurich-Geneva-Basel-Berne-Frankfurt-Mainz-Wiesbaden-Cologne-Bonn-Duesseldorf-Munich-Berlin-Brussels-Antwerp + A: Vienna
LONDON: (0)171-978 6606
COSMOS Escort Agency - Credit Cards

VENUS IN FURS
24HR WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 0171 362 7000
All cards. Advance bookings welcome

GUYS & DOLLS Escort Service
MILAN*ROME*ITALY*LONDON*PARIS BENELUX*LUGANO*GERMANY*SPAIN COTE D'AZUR**SCANDINAVIA*TOKYO
Tel: +39 (0) 335 619 0438 Credit Cards

CHIC
EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 24 HOURS
0171 586 0059

ALICE BEAUTIFUL CHARMING Blond, proposes Private Escort Service. London Tel: 0956 859962

HEIDI'S HIGH SOCIETY*VIENNA*PARIS COTE D'AZUR*ZURICH*GENF*MUNICH International Escort & Travel Service Vienna ++43-1-5354104 all credit cards

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Shooldham St. London W1
0171 258 0090

******** EUROCONTACT INT'L ********
Top local & travel service worldwide PARIS*STOCKHOLM*GENEVA*ZURICH RIVIERA*BRUSSELS*LONDON*VIENNA MILAN*ROME*all GERMANY & USA Escort Service Vienna ++43-1-212 0431

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW1
Tel: 0171-584 6513

*MILAN * ITALY * TOP CLASS*
Julia Escort Service 39 (0)3358030953

FAR EASTERN 0850 521 074 Japanese, Asian, Korean, Caribbean, Thai, Chinese, Malaysian & Philippino London Escort Agency

GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN
Call 022 / 346 00 88 Escort Agency LAUSANNE-MONTREUX- BASEL ZURICH - CREDIT CARDS

AMSTERDAM * DREAMS * ESCORTS and Dinner Date Service for Him or Her. Tel: +31 (0) 20-64 02 686 / 64 02 111

ANNE MARIES ESCORT SERVICE and Dinner Date Service London Tel: 0171 385 1174

BEAUTIFUL DANISH MODEL Friendly and Very High Class Escort Service. Tel: London 0171 376 7921 or 0468 353 424

BERLIN-POTSDAM & REGION
Lady Eva's Special Escort Service. Daily 030/893 13 45 or 0171 /940 75 91

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE
Exclusive Elegant Educated & Friendly
London & Heathrow. 01918062287.Cards

BUTTERFLIES INTERNATIONAL SUPERIOR ESCORT SERVICE LONDON OFFICE 0171 341 9883

FRANKFURT
Attractive, tall, brunette. Escort Service. Tel 0171 - 625 92 95

FRANKFURT & AREA
Mani's Escort Agency
Please call 069 - 597 86 66

FRIENDLY CHINESE PRIVATE ESCORT SERVICE LONDON 0973 641 189

GENEVA WELCOME
First Class Escort Service.
Tel: 079 / 350 52 17

INTERNATIONAL YOUNG Entrepreneur Private & Discreet Escort Service London Tel: 0958 569 098

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
English and Spanish spoken
069-357759 or 069-357543, Mo-Sa 10am

JULIA BEAUTIFUL YOUNG Brunette Friendly and very Shapely. Private Escort Service London Tel: 0410 772 818

LONDON NIKKI BEAUTIFUL Charming Brunette offers Special Private Escort Services Tel. 0171 625 1755

NEW 12 HOUR EXECUTIVE ESCORT-Package London Premier Escorts 24 hrs 0171 255 3040 Credit Cards

NICOLE VERY PRETTY AND SHAPELY Young Blond. Private Escort Service London Tel: 0410 789 253

ROUGH DIAMONDS Beautiful Males London Escort Service 0181 365 2183 E-mail: info@interpink.demon.co.uk

VALENTINES INTERNATIONAL VIP Escort Service photos to view central London office 0171 835 0005 all cards

VERY BEAUTYFUL LADIES
Escort Service Call Nikki & Kelly on 0171 935 4805 (24 hrs)

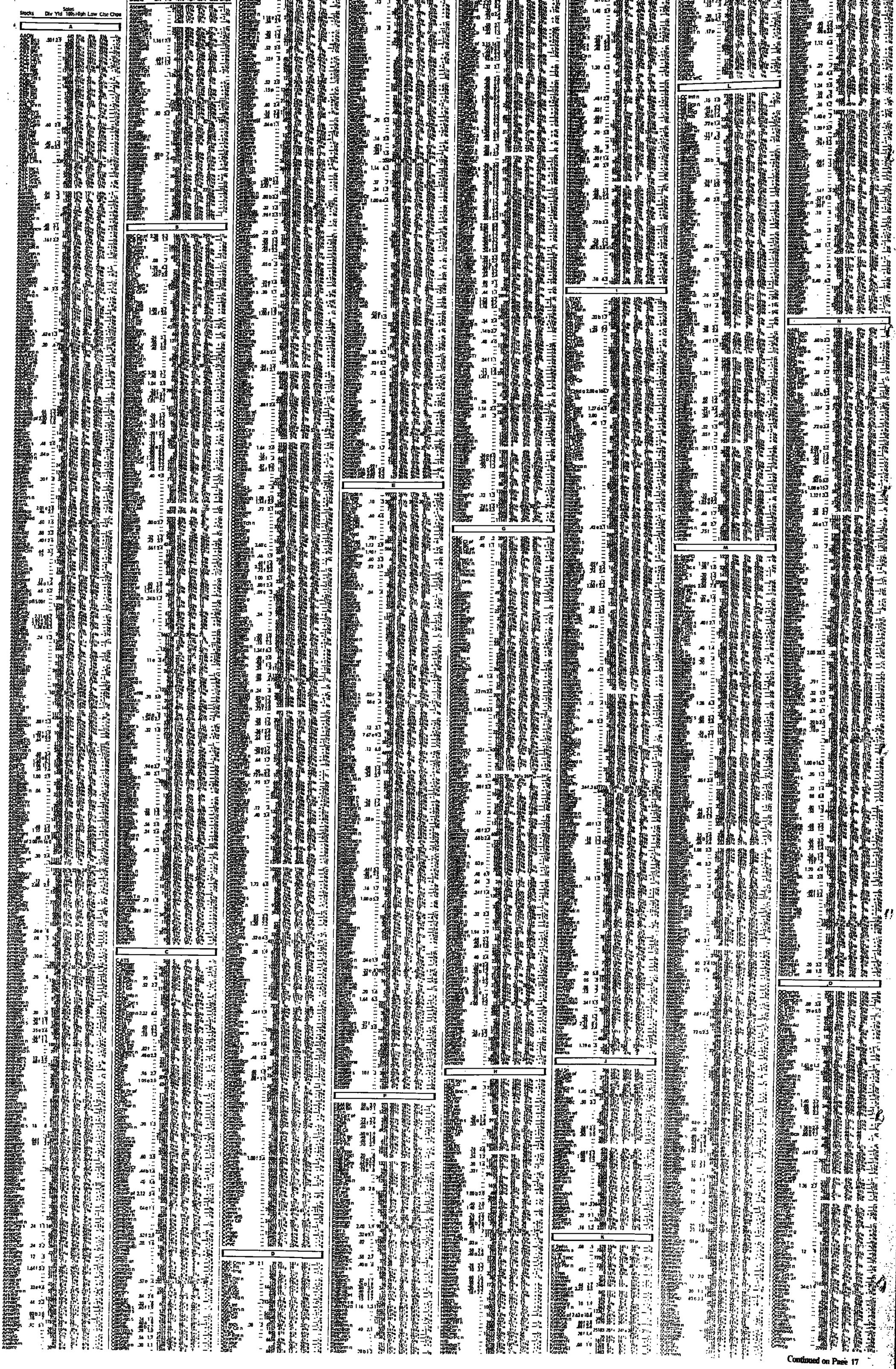
*VIENNA*PRAGUE: KENNEDY'S* Escort Service. Friendly, elegant, attractive, cards. Day & night: (++43 1) 5335044

"ZURICH * CAROLINE"
Escort Service
Tel: 01 / 261 49 47

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 11

Stocks | Div | Yld | Sales 100s | High | Low | Clse | Chge



Continued on Page 17

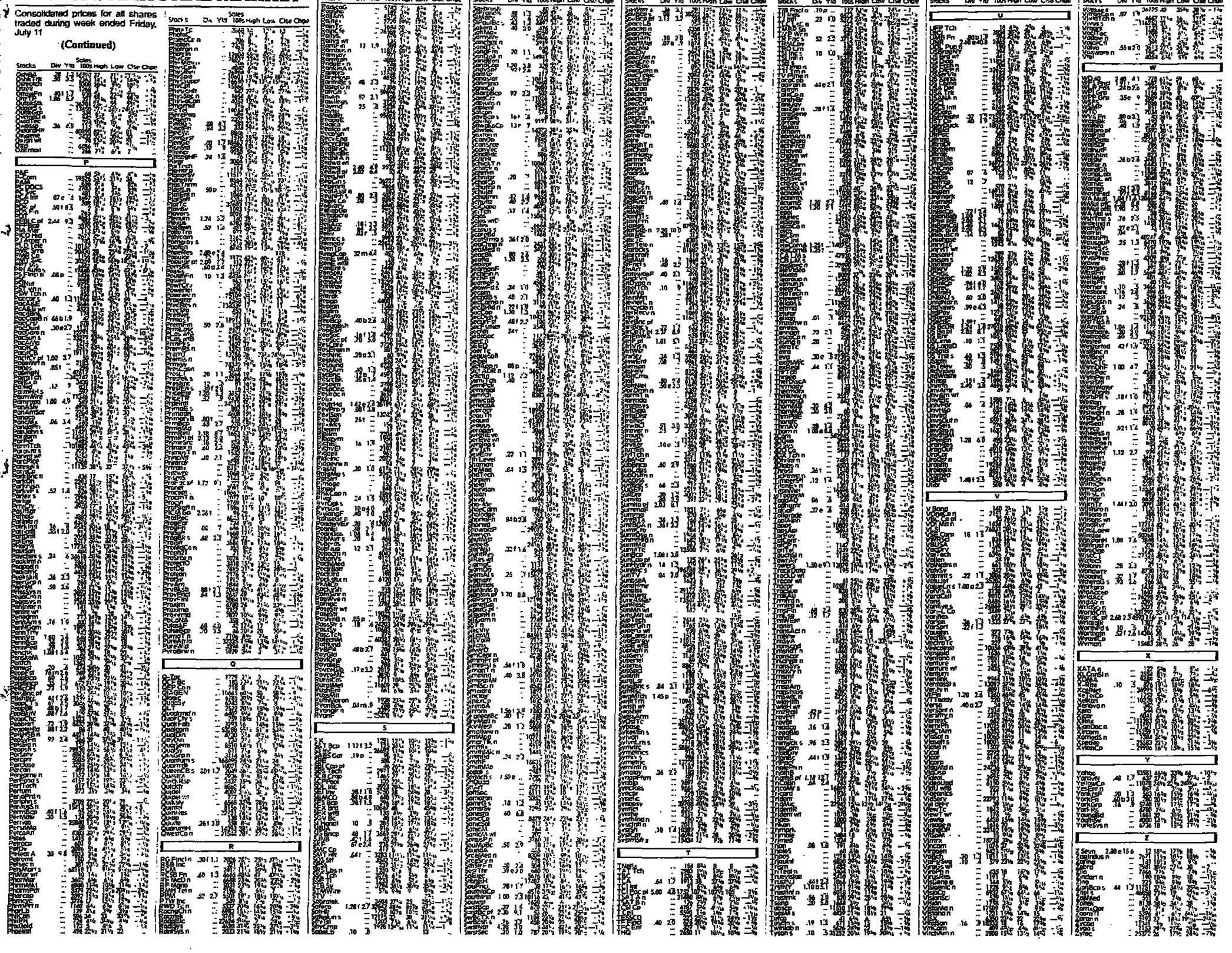
صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 11

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



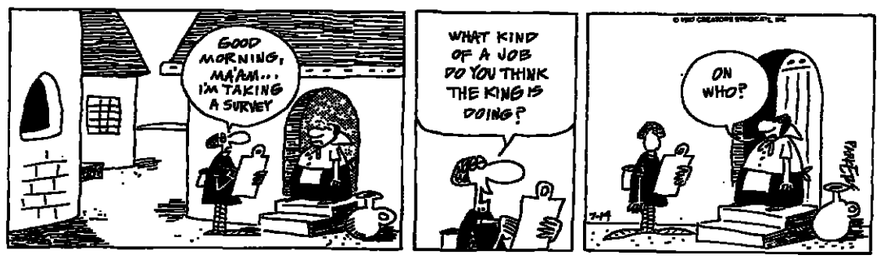
CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD

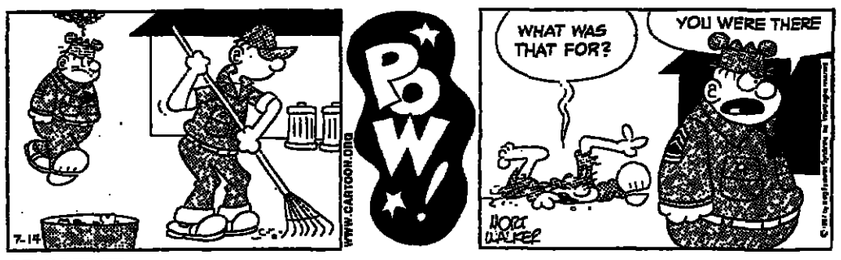


WIZARD of ID



COMICS

BEETLE BAILEY



NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY



BLONDIE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

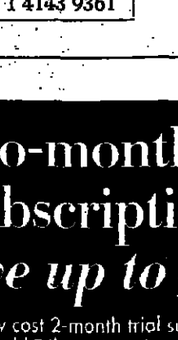
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SITOF

ORPYX

ENLOUG

LUBBEA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ENDAY AWFUL UNBOLD KOWTOW
Answer: What the tower gives a pilot before landing – THE LOWDOWN

DO YOU LIVE IN NORWAY?

For a hand-delivered subscription on the day of publication in Oslo and Bergen, call 00 33 1 4143 9361

A two-month trial subscription.
Save up to 60%

Try a special, low cost 2-month trial subscription to the International Herald Tribune to enjoy delivery to your home or office every morning **AND** save up to 60% off the newsstand price.

COUNTRY/CURRENCY		2 MONTHS NEWSSTAND PRICE	2 MONTHS OFFER PRICE	DISCOUNT OFF COVER PRICE
AUSTRIA	ATS	1,456	650	55%
BELGIUM/LUXEMB.	BEF	3,380	1,350	60%
DENMARK	DKK	780	360	54%
FINLAND	FIM	623	310	50%
FRANCE	FF	520	210	60%
GERMANY	DEM	132	72	46%
GREAT BRITAIN	£	47	22	53%
HONG KONG	HK$	676	284	57%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
JAPAN	¥	26,000	12,150	53%
MALAYSIA	RM	162	101	44%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
SINGAPORE	S$	136	82	43%
SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
SWEDEN	SEK	832	350	58%
SWITZERLAND	CHF	196	66	66%
USA	$	78	33	58%

FOR OTHER COUNTRIES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST IHT OFFICE

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.
☐ My check is enclosed *(payable to the IHT)*
Charge my: ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard
For ex-US and Asian prices, credit cards will be charged in French Francs at current rates.
Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____
Signature: _____
For business orders, indicate your VAT No: _____ (IHT VAT Number FR76732021126)
Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____
First Name: _____ Job Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City/Code: _____
Country: _____
Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____
E-Mail Address: _____
I got this copy of the IHT at: ☐ kiosk ☐ hotel ☐ airline ☐ other 14-7-97
☐ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies
Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA
181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France
Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10. Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61
THE AMERICAS
850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022-6275, USA
Fax: +1 212 755 8785. Tel: (toll free) 1-800-882-2884
ASIA
7/F Malaysia Bldg, 50 Gloucester Rd, Wanchai, Hong Kong
Fax: +852 2922 1199. Tel: +852 2922 1171
E-Mail: subs@iht.com Asia: subshk@ihthk.com
Offer valid for new subscribers only. HA7M

Continued on Page 17

SPORTS

Contenders Hit Bonny Form Ahead of Open

International Herald Tribune

LOCH LOMOND, Scotland — How was this for a rough draft of the British Open? A final-round narrative involving Tom Lehman, Ernie Els, Colin Montgomerie and Greg Norman, all of them in contention — and driven, maybe, by an underlying plot device. As the tournament in Scotland came to a close, Tiger Woods was heading toward Europe to play his first British Open as a professional.

"Everybody's coming into the Open in good form," Lehman said after his five-stroke victory in the Gulfstream Loch Lomond World Invitational on Saturday. "I can't think of anything better than the top guys all playing well."

Lehman's 4-under par 67 in the final round did away with the best field the European Tour will have this year — short of the Open, of course, which begins Thursday at Royal Troon on the southwest coast near Glasgow. Lehman is hoping to become the first American since Tom Watson in 1983 to succeed in defending his Open title. His 19-under par total included just two bogeys.

"In 72 holes that's something I've never done before," Lehman said.

This week at Loch Lomond, the unpretentious Lehman behaved like a tugboat tugging a luxury cruiser. Ernie Els, who last month at the U.S. Open beat Montgomerie and Lehman over the final two holes, was second. He shot 65 and 66 on his last two rounds. Greg Norman, who won at Memphis two weeks ago, was fourth at 11-under. Retief Goosen of South Africa shot a course record 62 in the last round to finish third. His best finish in the British Open is last.

Payne Stewart, who was sixth at 10-under, said, "I came in here with not a lot of confidence, but I'm leaving with a bunch."

Then there were last year's U.S. Open champion, Steve Jones (9-under), and Montgomerie (8-under). Montgomerie is the most fascinating protagonist of all, considering his hunger for his first major championship, his famished record at the British Open, and the fact that his father is secretary at Royal Troon. There will also be Jose Maria Olazabal of Spain and Nick Faldo.

Woods, meanwhile, went to southern Spain on Sunday morning to practice at Valderrama with his

Golf / **IAN THOMSEN**



Agence France-Presse

Tiger Woods gazing at his shot Sunday at Valderrama in southern Spain, where the Ryder Cup will be held in September.

prospective American teammates in anticipation of the Ryder Cup to be held there in September. Woods won his most recent U.S. event, the Western Open, a week ago. It's no coincidence that his fantastic professional debut, not even a year old yet, has been followed by a run of inspiration from the top players.

"You know, I feel like when I'm playing well, I'm going to beat him," Lehman said.

Surely the Open on the century-old links of Troon will be played in a more carnival atmosphere than was seen and heard at this inland event on the banks of placid Loch Lomond. Competent shots to the bellies of the green were met with stonefaced silence; a trickling, lagging two-putt, on the other hand, was applauded spectacularly. That emphasized the dichotomy of the European Tour: Some events are played in Southern Europe, where golf can seem as elitist and unfathomable as polo or fox-hunting; and others are played here in front of possibly the most expert fans in the world.

The Scots don't necessarily love Montgomerie, but he is theirs. As he stepped up onto the 18th green Saturday the applause, which had sunk to a murmur in waiting, suddenly jumped up out at him. He kept walking, tossing a wave of the hand toward the grandstand, and the applause extended itself deeper and coaxed out of him a sincere smile. He seemed genuinely proud to be the unofficial host of his peers. When he complained rightfully about the failure of European officials to police the slow play at Loch Lomond, it was as if his pride had been offended.

Last week Montgomerie won the Irish Open with a course-record 62 in the final round. It seemed that he didn't want to enter the Open looking for his third victory in a row.

"I wanted a week where I could perform well but not necessarily win, because that could have really tired me out for the following tournament," he said. "So I'm just there comfortably right. I'm very, very happy with my game and I've never played any better leading up to an Open. If you look at the scores I've put together the last six events, this is the best run I've ever had."

At the British Open, however, he has missed the cut four of the last five years. Since he spent his teenage years playing Troon, he has planned a practice round there Monday and may not return until the tournament starts Thursday.

"I want to play with some friends, and I want to try to enjoy myself and relax," he said. "If I was out there with any other top player, I might get into a game or something where I have to give it 100 percent. I just want a nice relaxed game of golf and I don't care what I score."

So that's the self-help theme, is it? "Yes, I want to try and relax, and the more you mention it the worse it gets," he said, his voice rising slightly in a joke, which he finished off by telling the reporter, "so you can shut up for once."



Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters

Anke Huber of Germany returning a shot from Iva Majoli of Croatia on Sunday.

French Finally Reach Final

After 7 Failures, Will Face Dutch Women in Fed Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Nathalie Tauziat and Alexandra Fusai rallied from a set down in the doubles on Sunday to give France the clinching point in a 3-2 victory over Belgium in the Fed Cup World Group semifinals.

The French pair won eight straight games at one point to beat Dominique Van Roost and Els Callens, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5 in the deciding doubles. Van Roost had beaten Fusai in the last of the singles, 6-3, 6-3 to square the semifinal at 2-2.

France reached the Fed Cup final for the first time after losing in the semifinals for the last four years and seven times in all.

Both Van Roost and Fusai had an hour's rest before the start of the doubles.

Fusai played with Tauziat, who was bypassed by French captain Yannick Noah for the singles. Tauziat, who made the quarterfinals at Wimbledon, could not adjust to clay in time for singles play.

In the doubles the Belgian pair won the first set 6-3 and was up 2-0 in the second. Then the momentum turned as Noah, who led France to victory in the men's Davis Cup in 1991 and 1996, exhorted his players. From 0-2 down, France won the next six games to win the second set, then went up 2-0 in the third.

France had three match points with Belgium serving at 3-5. However on each of the advantages, Tauziat send backhand returns into the net.

Fusai served for the match at 5-4, but Belgium came back to even it at 5-5. However, Belgium lost the next service game, and Tauziat won her service game at love to give France the victory.

TENNIS ROUNDUP

Testud easily beat Appelmans in the opening singles, 6-2, 6-4.

France will face the Netherlands in the final. The Dutch beat the Czech Republic 3-2 in Prague on Sunday when Miriam Oremans and Manon Bollegraf beat Jana Novotna and Eva Martincova 6-4 7-6 (7-5) in the deciding doubles.

In the day's two singles matches, Novotna beat Brenda Schultz-McCarthy 7-6 (7-3) 6-3, and Oremans beat Adriana Gresi 1-6, 6-2, 9-7.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Maria Luisa Serna won their reverse singles matches Sunday to give Spain a 3-2 victory over Australia in a world group playoff.

The victory means Spain will stay in the elite eight-nation world group next season, while Australia remains in group two.

Sanchez Vicario outclassed Australia's Annabel Ellwood 6-2 6-0 before Serna gave the visitors an unassailable 3-1 lead when she beat Rachel McQuillan 6-1 6-3.

The United States made sure of its place in the world group next year when Lindsay Davenport beat Ai Sugiyama of Japan 6-4, 7-6 (7-1) on Sunday in Brookline, Massachusetts, to clinch a winning 3-0 lead. On Saturday, Mary Joe Fernandez beat Ai Sugiyama 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; and Davenport beat Naoko Sawamatsu 6-1, 6-3.

In Frankfurt, Anke Huber and Meike Babel beat Iva Majoli and Mirjana Lucic of Croatia 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 6-1 in the doubles to give Germany a 3-2 victory and a place in next year's world group.

Huber started the day by beating Majoli 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-0. Then Lucic leveled the match, beating Babel 6-4 6-1.

■ British Men Win

In Kiev, Greg Rusedski of Britain beat Andrei Rybalko of Ukraine 7-5, 6-3, 6-3 in the closing singles Sunday to give Britain a 3-2 victory in its Europe-Africa group one playoff.

In other division one playoffs, Japan beat Uzbekistan 2-1 in the Asia Oceania zone in Tashkent, and Ecuador led Argentina 2-1 in Buenos Aires in the South American zone. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

Alison Nicholas Nears 'Thrill of a Lifetime'

By Bill Pennington
New York Times Service

NORTH PLAINS, Oregon — Ten years ago, at age 25, Alison Nicholas of England won the Women's British Open.

"It was my first win," Nicholas said, "and sometimes you don't know what to make of something when you're that young."

Nicholas, who has long lived in the shadow of her country's most celebrated female golfer, Laura Davies, is wiser now, and she knew she was on the brink of something special.

On Saturday at the Pumpkin Ridge Golf Club, as the galleries at every hole implored the 40-year-old Nancy Lopez to keep up her magical run at what would be her first U.S. Open title, Nicholas played the quiet, determined spoiler.

"I understand what it would mean to people if Nancy were to win," said Nicholas, whose 67 gave her a three-round total of 10-under-par 203. "But it would be a thrill of a lifetime for me, too. The British Open will always be a great memory, but this…"

Nicholas paused, the smile broadening across her face. "Well, this would be something to mark a career," she said.

U.S. WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF

For Nicholas, it would also be the crowning achievement of a two-year effort to rebuild her game. A brilliant junior player in England who also won the 1989 German and Swedish Opens, her career slumped in the early 1990s. Finally, in 1995, she made a swing change and adopted a strenuous conditioning program. It helped her regain her game as she won two events on the LPGA Tour that year.

She will need a victory on the Witch Hollow course at Pumpkin Ridge to steal the attention from Lopez, who shot a two-under-par 69.

Greeted with ovations on every tee and green Saturday, Lopez sprinted to a momentary tie with Nicholas when she eagled the par-5 fourth hole. But her iron play was sporadic, and she bogeyed the next two holes. In an up-and-down round, she putted just well enough to stay in contention.

"I felt great because the crowds were wonderful to me," said Lopez, who just one year ago missed the cut at the Open, leaving the course in tears after a first-round 77. "My goal today was just to play relaxed, and I did," she said. "Even when I struggled, I never felt in trouble. I guess I was, but I didn't let it get to me."

All around Lopez and Nicholas, contenders were wilting under the pressure of third-round play.

Liselotte Neumann of Sweden, the 1988 Open winner who began Saturday tied with Lopez, shot a 76 to fall off the leader board.

Kelly Robbins, who won the Jamie Farr Classic last weekend in Ohio, bogeyed three consecutive holes on the back nine after pulling within three strokes of the lead. Robbins, who was also tied with Lopez and just one stroke back after the first two rounds, finished with a three-over-par 74, eight strokes behind Nicholas.

Third behind Nicholas and Lopez was Lisa Hackney, an English player who is playing in just her second Open. Teeing off well before the leaders on Saturday, she eagled the fourth hole and sneaked up on the field with a 67, moving her to five under par.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST DIVISION				
Baltimore	55	32	.632	—
New York	51	37	.580	4½
Toronto	42	44	.488	12½
Detroit	41	47	.466	14½
Boston	39	50	.438	17
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	46	37	.554	—
Chicago	46	42	.523	2½
Milwaukee	41	44	.482	6
Minnesota	38	50	.432	10½
Kansas City	36	49	.424	11
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	51	39	.567	—
Anaheim	47	42	.528	3½
Texas	44	44	.500	6
Oakland	37	55	.402	15

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST DIVISION				
Atlanta	58	32	.644	—
Florida	51	37	.580	6
New York	50	39	.562	7½
Montreal	48	40	.545	9
Philadelphia	25	62	.287	31½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	45	46	.495	—
Pittsburgh	44	45	.494	—
St. Louis	43	46	.483	1
Cincinnati	39	49	.443	4½
Chicago	38	52	.422	6½
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	52	38	.578	—
Los Angeles	47	43	.522	5
Colorado	44	47	.484	8½
San Diego	40	50	.444	12

FRIDAY'S LINESCORES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 100 000 043—8 12 2
Boston 100 100 200—4 10 1
Hentgen and O'Brien; Avery, Corsi (8), Eshelman (8), Wasdin (8) and Hatteberg. W—Hentgen, 9-6. L—Wasdin, 3-4. HRs—Toronto, C.Delgado (17). Boston, O'Leary (9).

Detroit 000 000 000—0 6 0
New York 201 000 00x—3 6 1
Moehler, M. Myers (8) and Walbeck; Pettitte, Nelson (8), M. Rivera (9) and Girardi. W—Pettitte, 10-5. L—Moehler, 6-7. Sv—M. Rivera (28). HR—New York, T. Martinez (30).

Milwaukee 101 100 000—3 9 0
Baltimore 000 000 010—1 3 2
B.McDonald, Fetters (7), Villone (8), Do.Jones (9) and Matheny; Key, Te.Mathews (7), A. Benitez (8), Mills (9), Orosco (9) and Webster. W—B. McDonald, 8-6. L—Key, 12-5. Sv—Do.Jones (21). HR—Milwaukee, Valgt (3).

Cleveland 002 101 100—5 4 0
Minnesota 001 000 000—1 9 0
Jacome, Mesa (6), Assenmacher (9) and S. Alomar; Robertson, Fr.Rodriguez (6), Aguilera (9) and Steinbach. W—Jacome, 1-0. L—Robertson, 7-7. HRs—Cleveland, Grissom (3), Ju.Franco (3).

Chicago 011 000 400—6 11 0
Kansas City 010 010 000—2 8 0
Alvarez, Simas (8) and Pena; Rosado, Perez (7), Casian (8), Olson (9) and Mi.Sweeney. W—Alvarez, 8-6. L—Rosado, 7-5. HRs—Chicago, Durham (7), F. Thomas (18), Baines (10). Kansas City, C.Davis (14).

Texas 000 012 004—7 11 0
Seattle 020 221 001—8 13 0
D.Oliver, Whiteside (6), X. Hernandez (8) and I. Rodriguez, H.Mercedes (2); Fassero, Charlton (9), Ayala (9) and Da.Wilson. W—Ayala, 6-2. L—X. Hernandez 0-3. HRs—Texas, Palmer (9). Seattle, Da.Wilson (7), R. Davis (13), Cruz Jr (10).

Anaheim 502 051 100—14 17 1
Oakland 001 010 011—4 8 1
Dickson, Holtz (8), P. Harris (9) and Leyritz; Karsay, C. Reyes (3), Wengert (5), D. Johnson (9) and Ga.Williams. W—Dickson, 9-4. L—Karsay, 2-9. HRs—Anaheim, Phillips (5), Edmonds (16), Salmon (16). Oakland, Brosius (6), Ga.Williams (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 000 010—1 5 0
Chicago 300 010 30x—7 8 0
Morris, Petkovsek (7), Frascatore (8) and Lampkin; Je.Gonzalez, T.Adams (8), Rojas (9) and Servais. W—Je.Gonzalez, 6-2. L—Morris, 6-6. HRs—St. Louis, Lankford (18). Chicago, Sosa (18), Dunston (4).

Houston 200 003 122—10 14 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 5 2
Hampton and Ausmus; Loaiza, M. Wilkins (7), Christiansen (8), Loiselle (9) and Kendall. W—Hampton, 5-7. L—Loaiza, 6-6. HR—Houston, De.Bell (6).

Philadelphia 203 000 008—13 15 1
Florida 000 020 001—3 8 0
Schilling, Spradlin (7), Brewer (9) and Lieberthal; K.J.Brown, Heiling (6), Cook (6), Hutton (8), Whisenant (9), F. Heredia (9) and C.Johnson. W—Schilling, 10-8. L—K. J.Brown, 8-6. HRs—Philadelphia, Rolen (11). Florida, C. Johnson (7).

New York 000 014 040—9 12 1
Atlanta 021 020 101—7 11 1
Reynoso, Kashiwada (6), Lidle (7), McMichael (8), Ja.Franco (9) and Pratt; Glavine, Clontz (8), Embree (8), Byrd (9) and Edd.Perez. W—Lidle, 4-1. L—Glavine, 9-5. Sv—Jo.Franco (22). HR—Atlanta, McGriff (11).

Montreal 000 002 210—5 8 0
Cincinnati 000 010 100—2 12 0
Bullinger, Telford (6), Dool (7), D. Veres (8), Urbina (8) and Fletcher; Burba, Sullivan (7), Remlinger (8), Carrasco (8), Belinda (9) and J. Oliver, Taubensee (9). W—Bullinger, 6-8. L—Burba, 5-9. Sv—Urbina (16). HR—Montreal, Segui (8).

San Diego 000 010 013 00—5 11 4
Colorado 000 004 100 01—6 11 1
(11 innings): Hitchcock, Cunnane (6), Batchelor (7), Ti.Worrell (8), Hoffman (10) and Flaherty; Thomson, M. Munoz (8), Leskanic (9), Dipoto (10) and Manwaring. W—Dipoto, 3-1. L—Hoffman, 3-4. HRs—San Diego, Gwynn 2 (15).

San Francisco 000 000 011—2 11 0
Los Angeles 000 060 00x—6 10 1
Foulke, Tavarez (5), VanLandingham (6) and Berryhill; Nomo, Guthrie (9), Radinsky (9), To Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Nomo, 9-7. L—Foulke, 1-3. Sv—To Worrell (21). HRs—San Francisco, Kent (19). Los Angeles, Zeile (17).

SATURDAY'S LINESCORES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 300 015 000—9 12 1
Seattle 010 000 001—2 8 1
Burkett, Gunderson (9) and H. Mercedes, Lowe, Manzanillo (6), B.Wells (8) and Marzano. W—Burkett, 7-7. L—Lowe, 2-4.

Anaheim 210 201 000—6 8 1
Oakland 000 010 020—3 10 0
C.Finley, Gross (7), Holtz (8), Percival (8) and Td.Greene; Prieto, Groom (4), A. Small (8), Taylor (9) and Go.Williams. W—C. Finley, 6-6. L—Prieto, 6-6. Sv—Percival (11).

Detroit 000 010 010—2 4 1
New York 000 100 23x—6 15 0
Lira, M. Myers (7), Miceli (7), Duran (8) and Casanova; Cone, Stanton (8), M. Rivera (9) and Girardi. W—Cone, 9-4. L—Lira, 5-6. Sv—M. Rivera (29). HR—Detroit, Hamelin (10).

Toronto 000 000 210—3 6 1
Boston 100 000 000—1 4 3
Clemens, Escobar (9), Plesac (9), Quantrill (9), Spoljaric (9) and O'Brien; Sele, B. Henry (8) and Hatteberg. W—Clemens, 14-3. L—Sele, 10-7. Sv—Spoljaric (3). HR—Toronto, S. Green (8).

Milwaukee 100 002 000—3 12 1
Baltimore 000 000 200—2 6 0
Eldred, Wickman (7), Villone (8), Da.Jones (9) and Matheny; Erickson, Rhodes (7) and Webster. W—Eldred, 9-8. L—Erickson, 11-5. Sv—Do.Jones (22). HRs—Milwaukee, Nilsson (8), Js.Valentin (7).

Cleveland 010 110 301—7 13 0
Minnesota 001 001 000—2 8 0
Hershiser, Assenmacher (7), M. Jackson (8) and S. Alomar; Tewksbury, Guardado (7), Ritchie (9) and Steinbach. W—Hershiser, 8-5. L—Tewksbury, 4-8. HRs—Cleveland, Thome (25), Justice (18).

Chicago 300 140 003—11 14 1
Kansas City 113 000 200—7 14 0
D.Darwin, McElroy (7), Karchner (7), T. Castillo (8), Simas (8), R.Hernandez (8) and Fabregas; Belcher, Bones (5), J. Walker (9), J.Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane, Mi.Sweeney (9). W—D. Darwin, 4-6. L—Belcher, 8-8. Sv—R. Hernandez (22). HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (19), Fabregas (4). Kansas City, King (16), C. Davis (15), Nunnally (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 120 000 010—4 7 3
Atlanta 103 000 12x—7 10 2
M.Clark, Acevedo (7), Crawford (8) and Hundley; G.Maddux, Embree (8), Bielecki (8), Wohlers (9) and Edd.Perez. W—G. Maddux, 12-3. L—M. Clark, 7-6. Sv—Wohlers (21). HRs—Atlanta, Tucker (9), Klesko (15).

St. Louis 000 000 100 001—2 10 0
Chicago 000 001 000 000—1 7 0
(12 innings)
An.Benes, T. J.Mathews (10), Eckersley (12) and Difelice, Lampkin (9); Mulholland, Bottenfield (8), Rojas (9), Wendell (11), Patterson (12) and Servais. W—T. J.Mathews 4-3. L—Wendell, 2-5. Sv—Eckersley, (20). HRs—St. Louis, Gaetti (9). Chicago, Dunston (5).

San Diego 402 230 000—11 16 2
Colorado 000 032 200—7 16 1
J.Hamilton, Bruske (7), Hoffman (9) and C. Hernandez, Flaherty (6); Swift, DeJean (4), McCurry (5), S. Reed (7), Leskanic (8), M.Munoz (9) and Je.Reed. W—J. Hamilton, 7-3. L—Swift, 4-2. Sv—Hoffman (17). HRs—San Diego, S. Finley (17). Colorado, Bichette (13).

Montreal 000 300 000—3 6 0
Cincinnati 003 010 00x—4 8 0
C.Perez and Widger; Smiley, Belinda (8), Shaw (9) and J. Oliver. W—Smiley, 7-10. L—C. Perez, 8-6. Sv—Shaw (19). HRs—Montreal, H.Rodriguez (17). Cincinnati, M. Kelly (3), Edu.Perez (5).

Houston 000 000 000 0—0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000 3—3 6 0
(10 innings): Holt, B. Wagner (6), Hudek (10) and Ausmus; F.Cordova, Rincon (10) and Kendall. W—Rincon, 3-4. L—Hudek, 0-1. HR—Pittsburgh, M.Smith (3).

San Francisco 000 001 007—8 15 0
Los Angeles 200 000 003—5 9 2
Gardner, R. Rodriguez (7), Tavarez (8), Beck (9) and R. Wilkins; Candiotti, Radinsky (7), Dreifort (8), To.Worrell (9), Osuna (9) and Piazza. W—Tavarez, 3-2. L—To.Worrell, 1-2. HRs—San Francisco, Kent (20), M. Lewis (7), R. Wilkins (5). Los Angeles, Hollandsworth (3), Piazza (18).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yakult	48	28	0	.632	—
Hiroshima	37	34	0	.521	8½
Yokohama	34	37	0	.479	11½
Chunichi	36	40	0	.474	12
Hanshin	35	40	0	.467	12½
Yomiuri	32	43	0	.427	15½

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	40	28	2	.586	—
Seibu	41	32	2	.560	1½
Daiei	42	34	0	.553	2
Nippon Ham	38	39	1	.494	6½
Kintetsu	30	43	1	.412	12½
Lotte	28	43	2	.397	13½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
CENTRAL LEAGUE
Chunichi 7, Hanshin 5
Yokohama 3, Yakult 2, 10 innings
Hiroshima vs. Yomiuri, ppd., rain
PACIFIC LEAGUE
Daiei 12, Orix 3
Nippon Ham 5, Kintetsu 1
Seibu 10, Lotte 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
CENTRAL LEAGUE
Yakult 4, Yokohama 3
Chunichi 7, Hanshin 4
Hiroshima 7, Yomiuri 4
PACIFIC LEAGUE
Daiei 4, Orix 0
Seibu 6, Lotte 4
Nippon Ham 9, Kintetsu 3

AUTO RACING

BRITISH GRAND PRIX

SUNDAY, IN SILVERSTONE, ENGLAND

1. Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 59 laps, 303.26 kilometers (188.45 miles) in 1 h. 28 m. 01.665 s., 206.703 kph (128.445 mph).
2. Jean Alesi, France, Benetton, at 10.205 s.
3. Alexander Wurz, Austria, Benetton, 11.296
4. David Coulthard, Scot., McLaren, 31.229
5. Ralf Schumacher, Ger., Jordan, 31.880
6. Damon Hill, England, Arrows, 1:13.552
7. Giancarlo Fisichella, Italy, Jordan, one lap
8. Jarno Trulli, Italy, Prost-Mugen, one lap
9. Norberto Fontana, Arg., Sauber, one lap
10. Tarso Marques, Brazil, Minardi, one lap

DRIVERS STANDINGS: 1, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 47 points. 2, Villeneuve 43; 3, Alesi 21; 4, Heinz Harald Frentzen, Germany, Williams, 19; 5, Eddie Irvine, Northern Ireland, Ferrari, 18, 6, Olivier Panis, France, Prost, 15; 7, Coulthard 14; 8, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton, 10; 9, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren, 10, 10, Fisichella 8

CONSTRUCTORS STANDINGS: 1, Ferrari 65; 2, Williams 62; 3, Benetton 35; 4, McLaren 24; 5, Prost 16; 6, Jordan 15, 7, Sauber 8; 8, Stewart 6, 9, Tyrrell 2, 10, Arrows 1

CRICKET

AUSTRALIA TOUR
1-DAY INTERNATIONAL
SCOTLAND VS. AUSTRALIA
SATURDAY, IN EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Australia: 278-9 innings closed
Scotland: 95-6 in 21.5 overs.
Match abandoned due to rain.

CYCLING

TOUR DE FRANCE

Leading placings in 161.5 kms, 100 miles, 8th stage of the Tour de France over 161.5 kms from Sauternes to Pau:

1. Erik Zabel, Germany, Telekom 3 h. 22 m. and 24 s.; 2. Nicola Minali, Italy, Batik; 3. Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, TVM; 4. Frederic Moncassin, France, GAN; 5. Lauri Aus, Estonia, Casino; 6. Gian Matteo Fagnini, Italy, Saeco; 7. Andrei Tchmil, Ukraine, Lotto; 8. Massimo Strazzer, Italy, Roslotto; 9. Nicolas Jalabert, France, Cofidis; 10. Adnan Baffi, Italy, U.S Postal, all same time.

Leading placings in 294 kilometers, 120.6 miles, 7th stage from Marennes to Bordeaux:

1. Erik Zabel, Germany, Telekom, 4 h. 11 m 15 s.; 2. Jaan Kirsipuu, Estonia, Casino; 3. Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, TVM; 4. Robbie McEwen, Australia, Rabobank; 5. Massimo Strazzer, Italy, Roslotto; 6. Francois Simon, France, GAN; 7. Henk Vogels, Australia, GAN; 8. Frederic Moncassin, France, GAN; 9. Nicolas Jalabert, France, Cofidis. 10. Mario Transveroni, Italy, Mercatone Uno, all same time.

OVERALL: 1. Cedric Vasseur, France, GAN, 41 h. 46 m. and 41 s.; 2. Zabel at 1 m. 21 s.; 3. Chris Boardman, Britain, GAN, 2:54; 4. Jan Ulrich, Germany, Telekom, 2:56; 5. Stuart O'Grady, Australia, GAN, 2:59. 6. Moncassin 3:04; 7. Abraham Olano, Spain, Banesto, same time; 8. Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 3:06. 9. Oscar Camenzind, Switzerland, Mapei, 3:22; 10. Davide Rebellin, Italy, La Francaise des Jeux, 3:24

GOLF

YONEX OPEN HIROSHIMA

Leading final scores Sunday in 80 million yen ($708,000) Yonex Open Hiroshima on 6,963-yard (6,336-meter), par-72 Yonex Country Club course in Santo, Japan:

N. "Joe" Ozaki, Jap.	69-71-68-68—276
Hiroyuki Fujita, Jap	72-68-70-68—278
S. Higaki, Jap.	72-64-67-76—279
K. Murota, Jap	72-70-70-68—280
S. Kuwabara, Jap	70-69-71-70—280
M. Kimura, Jap.	69-72-72-70—283
Y. Fukuzawa, Jap.	73-72-68-71—284
Tatsuo Takasaki, Jap.	72-70-70-72—284
S. Katayama, Jap.	70-73-73-70—286
Seiki Okuda, Jap.	71-74-70-71—286
Todd Hamilton, U.S.	71-73-69-73—286
K. Kanayama, Jap	71-74-68-73—286

LOCH LOMOND INVITATIONAL

Final scores after Saturday's fourth round of the Gulfstream World Invitational at the par-71, 7,050-yard Loch Lomond, Scotland course:

Tom Lehman, U.S.	65-66-67-67—265
Ernie Els, S. Africa	70-69-65-66—270
R. Goosen, S. Africa	71-70-69-62—272
G. Norman, Australia	68-68-69-68—273
Pierre Fulke, Sweden	70-64-66-73—273
Paul Broadhurst, Eng.	68-70-68-68—274
Payne Stewart, U.S.	73-67-66-68—274
M. Hallberg, Sweden	67-71-71-65—274
Payne Stewart, U.S.	73-67-66-68—274
Steve Jones, U.S.	69-65-68-73—275

RUGBY UNION

ENGLAND TOUR
ONE-OFF TEST MATCH
SATURDAY, IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Australia 25, England 6

WALES TOUR
SATURDAY, IN SAN FRANCISCO U.S.
United States 23, Wales 28

SOCCER

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

GROUP 2
Algeria 1, Mali 0
GROUP 5
Namibia 0, Cameroon 1
Ethiopia 0, Morocco 1
GROUP 6
Tanzania 1, Republic of the Congo 1
GROUP 7
Zambia 3, Malawi 1
Mauritius 1, Mozambique 3
STANDINGS: Cameroon 9 points; Namibia 7; Kenya 4; Gabon 3.

WOMEN'S EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

SATURDAY, IN OSLO, NORWAY
FINAL
Germany 2, Italy 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
New England 2, Kansas City 0
Los Angeles 3, Washington D.C. 1:
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference: D.C. 35 points; New England 25; Tampa Bay 25; Columbus 17; NY-NJ 13; Western Conference: Kansas City 28 points; Colorado 25; Dallas 21; San Jose 17; Los Angeles 16

INTERTOTO CUP
GROUP 1
Aalborg, Den., 2, Dynamo Minsk, Belarus, 1
Duisburg, Ger., 2, Heerenveen, Neth., 0
GROUP 2
Casino Graz, Aust., 1, H. Dragovoljac, Cro., 3
GROUP 3
Lausanne, Switzerland, 6, Ards, N. Ireland, 0
Auxerre, Fr. 5, Royal Antwerp, Belgium, 0
GROUP 4
Cork City, Ireland, 0, Cologne, Germany, 2
GROUP 5
Dynamo Moscow, Rus., 3, Genk, Belgium, 2
Panachaiki, Greece, 4, Boltfelagid, Faroes 2
GROUP 6
Samsunspor, Turkey, 3, Idrottafelagid Leiftur, Iceland, 0
GROUP 7
Osters, Swe., 2, Universitate Riga, Latvia, 1
Werder Bremen, Ger., 0, Istanbulspor, Tur., 0
GROUP 8
Hajduk Rodic, Yug., 2, Kongsvinger, Nor., 0
Turku Palloseura, Fin., 1, Lommel, Bel., 1
GROUP 9
Odra Wodzislaw, Poland, 0, Zilina, Slovakia, 0
Lyon, France, 2, Austria Vienne, Austria, 0
GROUP 10
Spartak Varna, Bulg., 1, Montpellier, Fr., 1
Groningen, Neth., 4, Gloria Bistrita, Rom., 1
GROUP 11
Proleter, Yug., 0, Publikum Celje, Slovenia, 0
Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, 1, Antalyaspor, Turkey, 0
GROUP 12
Floriana, Mold., 0, Torpedo Moscow, Rus., 1
SV Ried, Austria, 1 Merani, Georgia, 3

TENNIS

HALL OF FAME
IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND
QUARTERFINALS
Brett Steven (8), New Zealand, def. Mark Woodforde (2), Australia, 6-0, 6-0
Grant Stafford (3), South Africa, def. David Wheaton, United States, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2
SEMIFINALS
Sargis Sargsian (5), Armenia, def. Leander Paes (7), India, 7-6 (7-3), 2-6, 6-3.
Steven def. Stafford, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4
DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS
Kent Kinnear, U.S., and Aleksandar Kitinov, Russia, def. Bryan Shelton and David DiLucia, U.S., 6-4, 6-4
Brett Steven, New Zealand, and Justin Gimelstob, U.S. (4), def. Doug Flach and T.J. Middleton, U.S. 4-6, 6-3, 7-5

SWEDISH OPEN
IN BASTAD, SWEDEN
SEMIFINALS
Juan-Antonio Marin, Spain, def. Karol Kucera, (5), Slovakia, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3
Magnus Norman (4) Sweden, def. Carlos Costa, Spain, 7-5, 6-3. (hm)
FINAL
Norman def. Marin 7-5, 6-2

DOUBLES SEMIFINALS
Magnus Gustafsson and Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Jeff Tarango (1) and Jack Waite, U.S., 6-4, 6-3.
FINAL
Nicklas Kulti and Mikael Tillstrom, Sweden, def. Gustafsson and Larsson 6-0, 6-3.

SWISS OPEN
IN GSTAAD, SWITZERLAND
SEMIFINALS
Juan Albert Viloca, Spain, def. Alex Corretja (2), Spain, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.
Felix Mantilla (6), Spain, def. Wayne Ferreira (8), South Africa, 6-3, 6-4. (ab)
FINAL
Felix Mantilla (6), Spain, def. Juan Albert Viloca, Spain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4
DOUBLES FINAL
Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia and Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic (1), def. Trevor Kronemann, United States and David MacPherson, Australia, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5) 6-3.

DAVIS CUP

EURO/AFRICAN ZONE
GROUP 1 PLAY-OFF
Britain 3 Ukraine 2

AMERICAN ZONE
GROUP 1 PLAY-OFFS
Bahamas and Venezuela level 1-1
Ecuador lead Argentina 2-1

ASIA/OCEANIA
GROUP 1 play-off
In Tashkent: Uzbekistan 2 Japan 3

EURO/AFRICAN ZONE
GROUP 2, SECOND ROUND
In Bytom: Poland 4, Ivory Coast 1
GROUP 1 PLAY-OFFS
In Tbilisi, Georgia 3, Nigeria 0
In Jurmala: Latvia 4, Ghana 1
In Dublin, Ireland 4, Greece 1

FED CUP

WORLD GROUP
SEMIFINALS
CZECH REPUBLIC 2, NETHERLANDS 3
Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands, def. Sandra Kleinova, Czech Republic 6-1, 7-6 (7-5).
Jana Novotna, Czech Republic, def. Miriam Oremans, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-0.
Novotna def. Schultz-McCarthy, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.
Oremans def. Adriana Gersi, Czech Republic, 1-6, 6-2, 9-7.
Oremans-Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands, def. Novotna-Eva Martincova, Czech Republic, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5).

FRANCE 3, BELGIUM 2
Alexandra Fusai, France, def. Sabine Appelmans, Belgium, 6-7 (1-7), 6-3, 6-1.
Dominique van Roost, Belgium def. Sandrine Testud, France, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Testud def. Appelmans 6-2, 6-4.
Van Roost, Belgium, def. Fusai 6-3, 6-3
Nathalie Tauziat and Fusai, Fr., def. Van Roost and Els Callens, Belgium 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

WORLD GROUP PLAYOFFS
UNITED STATES 2, JAPAN 0
Mary Joe Fernandez, United States, def. Ai Sugiyama, Japan, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
Lindsay Davenport, United States, def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 6-1, 6-3.

GERMANY 3, CROATIA 2
Iva Majoli, Croatia, def. Meike Babel, Germany, 6-2, 6-3.
Anke Huber, Germany, def. Mirjana Lucic, Croatia, 6-2, 6-2.
Huber def. Majoli 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 6-0.
Lucic def. Babel 6-4, 6-1.
Huber and Babel def Majoli and Lucic 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 6-1.

AUSTRALIA 1, SPAIN 1
Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-2, 6-1.
Annabel Ellwood, Australia, def. Maria Luisa Serna, Spain, 6-4, 6-2.

SWITZERLAND 2, ARGENTINA 0
Martina Hingis, Switzerland, def. Maria Jose Gaidano, Argentina, 6-1, 6-2.
Patty Schnyder, Switzerland, def. Florencia Labat, Argentina, 3-6, 7-5, 10-8.

WORLD GROUP II
REGIONAL QUALIFYING ROUND
Austria 3, South Africa 2
Russia 2, South Korea 0
Italy 5, Indonesia 0
Slovakia 5, Canada 0

ADVERTISEMENT

~Memorable Moments from Johnnie Walker: RYDER CUP *with Bernard Gallacher*



1983. WADKINS THE AMERICAN HERO IN NAIL-BITING FINISH
Written with R. Simmons. Designed & Illustrated by Dave I. Smith · International Herald Tribune / Professional Sports Partnerships Ltd.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS



Majoli of Croatia on Sunday.

ach Final

Women in Fed Cup

ng 6-2 6-0 before Serna gave
he visitors an unassailable
nd lead when she beat Rach
et. McQuillan 6-1 6-3.
ch The United States ma
ck sure of its place in the wo
er, group next year when Lin
ce say Davenport beat Ai S
— giyama of Japan 6-4, 7-6
— 71 on Sunday in Brookli
Massachusetts, to clinch
ier winning 3-0 lead. On Satu
ve day, Mary Joe Fernandez be
Ai Sugiyama 4-6, 6-2, 6
el- and Davenport beat Nad
es. Sawamatsu 6-1, 6-3.

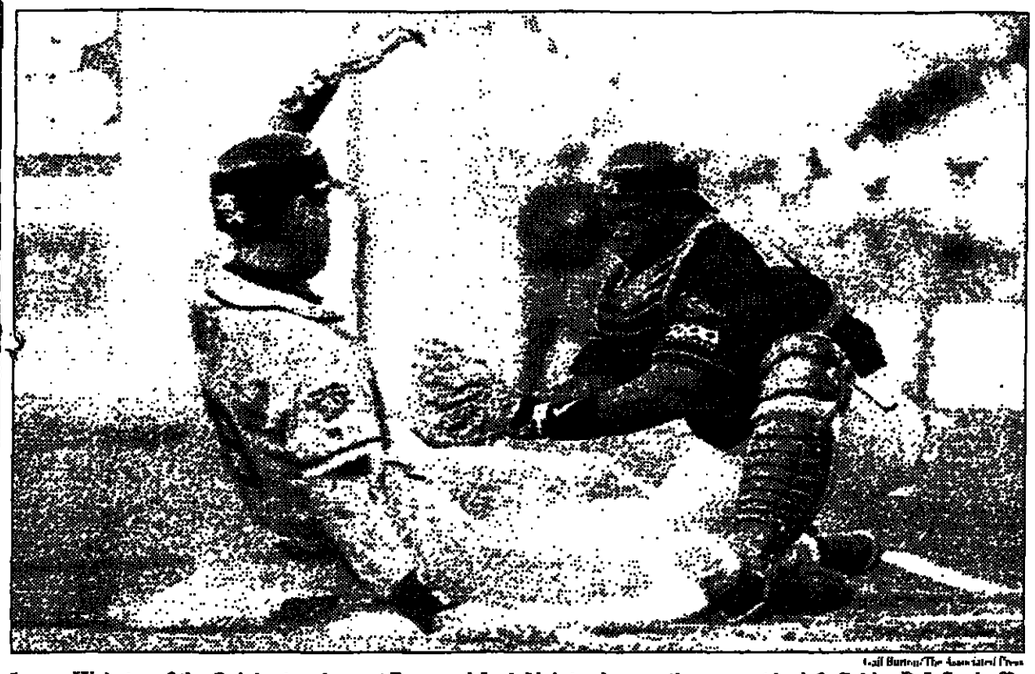
In Frankfurt, Anke Hute
h- and Meike
ch joli and Marjana Lucic
-2 Croatia
en 1 in the doubles to give Ge
on many a 3-2 victory and a pla
aa in next year's world group.
-6 Huber started the day
rs. beating Majoli 4-6, 7-6
es 6-0. Then Lucic leveled t
ar match, beating Babel 6-4,
7-
at

■ British Men Win

In Kiev, Greg Rusedski
io Britain beat Andrei Rybal
on of Ukraine 7-5, 6-3, 6-3 in
es closing singles Sunday
-2 give Britain a 3-2 victory
a its Europe/Africa group
playoffs.

in In other Division one play
it- offs, Japan and Uzbekistan
a- -1 in the Asia/Oceania zone
as Tashkent, and Ecuador
Argentina beat in Buen
al Aires in the South America
d zone.

DOUBLES SEMIFINALS
Magnus G
Jonas
Mark
Ken
SWISS OPEN
KLOSTERS, SWITZERLAND
SEMIFINALS
Yevgeny
Andrei
DOUBLES FINAL
DAVIS CUP
EURO AFRICAN ZONE
AMERICAN ZONE
ASIA OCEANIA
EURO AFRICAN ZONE
GROUP II SECOND ROUND
FED CUP
WORLD GROUP
SEMI-FINALS
CZECH REPUBLIC vs NETHERLANDS
Brenda
Jana
Martina
Helena
FRANCE vs BELGIUM
WORLD GROUP PLAYOFFS
UNITED STATES vs JAPAN
GERMANY vs AUSTRALIA
SPAIN vs ARGENTINA
SLOVENIA vs
WORLD GROUP II
REGIONAL QUALIFYING ROUND



Leif Burton/The Associated Press

Lenny Webster of the Orioles tagging out Brewers' Jack Voigt, who was thrown out by left-fielder B.J. Surhoff.

Pittsburgh Shuts Down Houston

Pitchers Cordova and Rincon Share a 10-Inning No-Hitter

The Associated Press

Pittsburgh pitchers Francisco Cordova and Ricardo Rincon combined on a 10-inning no-hitter against Houston before Mark Smith won the game for the Pirates with a three-run homer.

It was the second best-pitched game in the Pirates' 110-year history, bettered only by the 12-inning perfect game Harvey Haddix pitched before losing in the 13th on Joe Adcock's homer for Milwaukee on May 26, 1959.

But the Pirates didn't win it until Smith, a spring training pickup in an unnoticed trade, hit his three-run homer off Astros' closer John Hudek — Pittsburgh's first run after being shut out for the first 27⅔ innings of the series. Houston won the first two games by a combined 17-0.

Cordova and Rincon, former Mexican League teammates, couldn't have picked a better night to pitch what was only the third no-hitter in Pittsburgh by a Pirates pitcher. The crowd of 44,119, lured by a Jackie Robinson tribute, was the Pirates' first sellout outside of an opening day since June 5, 1977.

The big crowd nursed Cordova through his nine no-hit innings, exploding after each of his 10 strikeouts.

Cordova was lifted after throwing 121 pitches, and Rincon, who also once pitched for the Mexico City Reds, came on for a hitless 10th inning. They combined for 11 strikeouts, three walks and a hit batter.

Reds 4, Expos 3 In Cincinnati, Eduardo Perez hit a three-run homer, and Mike Kelly added a tie-breaking solo shot, powering Cincinnati to victory over Montreal.

The Reds blew a three-run lead before Kelly homered in the fifth off Carlos Perez, who had allowed just one homer in his seven previous starts.

John Smiley overcame one bad inning to get his second consecutive victory. The left-hander gave up a run-scoring single to David Segui and a two-run homer to Henry Rodriguez in the fourth, when Montreal tied it 3-3.

Smiley allowed six hits over seven innings without walking a batter, continuing his emergence from a month-long slump.

Padres 11, Rockies 7 Tony Gwynn topped the .400 mark and extended his hitting streak to 17 games, going 3-for-5 to help San Diego win in Denver.

Gwynn singled twice, doubled and walked as San Diego won for the second time in six games. He is hitting .4017, just .0001 behind Colorado's Larry Walker, the major league batting leader.

Walker went 3-for-5 to raise his average to .4018.

Giants 8, Dodgers 5 Mark Lewis and Rick Wilkins stunned closer Todd Worrell with consecutive one-out, ninth-inning homers, triggering a seven-run inning as San Francisco rallied to win in Los Angeles. The loss ended the Dodgers' eight-game winning streak.

Lewis drove Worrell's 2-2 pitch to left-center for the tying run, and his seventh homer. Two pitches later, Wilkins hit his fifth homer to dead center.

Jeff Kent added a two-run homer off Antonio Osuna to make it 8-2. Kent has 20 homers and 68 runs batted in, breaking records for San Francisco second basemen previously held by Robby Thompson.

Braves 7, Mets 4 Ryan Klesko hit a three-run homer, and Greg Maddux survived a shaky start for his 12th victory as Atlanta beat the visiting New York Mets.

Maddux (12-3) allowed six hits and three runs in seven innings. He walked two and struck eight before leaving for a pinch-hitter in the seventh.

Maddux walked Todd Hundley in the first — his first base on balls in 36 innings — and gave up five hits and three runs in the first two innings. But the right-hander settled down and retired 12 straight and 16 of the last 18 batters he faced.

Baseball Roundup

Cardinals 2, Cubs 1 Pinch-hitter Danny Sheaffer singled in the go-ahead run in the top of the 12th inning as St. Louis won in Chicago before the largest crowd of the season at Wrigley Field.

Tom Lampkin and John Mabry singled with one out in the 12th, and Sheaffer followed with a line drive to center.

The Cubs loaded the bases in the bottom of the 11th, but T. J. Mathews struck out Kevin Orie on a 3-2 pitch. Mathews pitched two scoreless innings, and Dennis Eckersley pitched the 12th for his 20th save.

In the American League:

Rangers 9, Mariners 2 In Seattle, Texas avoided being swept by the Seattle Mariners for the second time in less than a month Saturday.

The Rangers ended a six-game losing streak to Seattle that included the first two games of this series in the Kingdome. A loss would have dropped Texas eight games behind first-place Seattle.

John Burkett pitched eight strong innings, allowing one run and six hits to quiet the Mariners, who had scored a total of 20 runs in the first two games of the series. Burkett walked one and struck out seven.

Texas broke the game open with five runs in the sixth.

Angels 6, Athletics 3 In Oakland, Chuck Finley pitched six effective innings as Anaheim beat the Athletics for the ninth straight time.

Finley gave up seven hits for the Angels, who failed to hit a home run for the first time in 10 games.

Anaheim has won five in a row to move within three and a half games of first-place Seattle.

Yankees 6, Tigers 2 In New York, David Cone pitched four-hit ball over seven innings, and New York won its 10th straight over Detroit.

Paul O'Neill drove in the go-ahead run with a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning for the Yankees, who won their third in a row.

Cone (9-4) struck out 10 in winning for only the second time in his last six starts. Mariano Rivera struck out two in the ninth for his AL-leading 29th save.

Luis Sojo went 3-for-4 with a sacrifice for New York.

Blue Jays 3, Red Sox 1 Roger Clemens made his first start at Fenway Park since leaving Boston for Toronto in the winter. He attacked his former teammates and the record books with equal vigor, striking out a club-record 16 in eight innings.

Although the total was his best so far with the Blue Jays, Clemens (14-3) fell short of his major-league record 20 strikeouts, which he accomplished first in 1986 and then again last season. It was his third 16-strikeout game.

Boston's Aaron Sele (10-7) matched his career high with 11 strikeouts in seven innings, losing his chance for a win on Shawn Green's two-run homer in the seventh.

Brewers 3, Orioles 2 David Nilsson and Jose Valentin hit home runs on successive pitches as Milwaukee won in Baltimore. It was the Orioles fifth consecutive loss.

It was the 400th victory for Milwaukee manager Phil Garner.

The Orioles' loss, combined with New York's 6-2 victory over Detroit, cut Baltimore's lead in the AL East to four and a half games — the closest the Yankees have been since May 18.

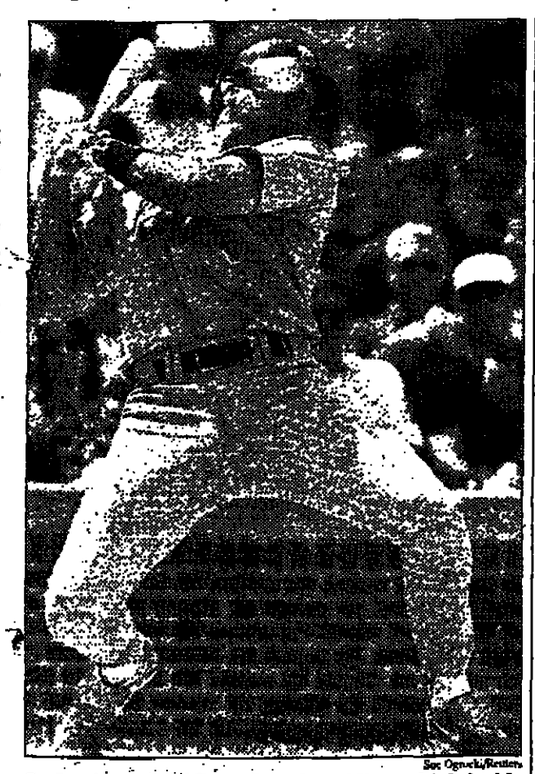
Indians 7, Twins 2 In Minneapolis, Jim Thome hit his 25th homer — a 455-foot shot into the Metrodome's right-field upper deck — and had two of Cleveland's season-high seven doubles as the Indians beat Minnesota.

Orel Hershiser pitched six strong innings, allowing seven hits for his first victory in three weeks. He struck out five, and was helped by two double plays in the first five innings.

David Justice, 6-for-8 since coming off the disabled list July 10, hit his 18th homer leading off the second. Justice added a double in the sixth and had a single in a three-run seventh.

White Sox 11, Royals 7 In Kansas City, the Royals tied a club record with their 11th consecutive loss as Frank Thomas hit a three-run homer for the second straight night.

The streak, longest in the AL this season, matches the 11-game slide the Royals endured from June 27-July 8, 1986. Thomas went 3-for-5 to raise his league-leading average to .376.



Sue Ogrocki/Reuters

St. Louis catcher Gary Gaetti avoiding a high inside pitch delivered by Mel Rojas, the Cubs' reliever.

Lewis Wins Heavyweight Farce

Akinwande Disqualified for Hugging (At Least He Didn't Bite)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Nevada — Two weeks after referee Mills Lane disqualified Mike Tyson in Las Vegas for biting Evander Holyfield's ears, he presided over the next heavyweight world title fight here at Caesar's Tahoe. And again, despite his efforts, it ended in farce.

This time Lane disqualified Henry Akinwande in the fifth round of his World Boxing Council title fight Saturday night. Lane warned the Nigerian heavyweight six times to stop holding Lennox Lewis, but the challenger persisted and was disqualified at 2 minutes 34 seconds of the fifth round.

Lewis's previous fight, in Las Vegas five months ago, also ended in bizarre fashion when his opponent, Oliver McCall, broke down in tears.

"He never tried to fight, never tried to fight," Lane said of Akinwande. "And the thing is the guy can fight, the guy can fight. Never seen anything like that before.

"I even tried to show him what stepping back was. I deducted a point, what else could I do? I tell you, I have great respect for his trainer, Don Turner. I went to Don and said, 'Don, tell him, tell him.' And Don told him, 'Fight, fight.'"

Lane penalized Akinwande a point in the second round and stopped the fight in the third, fourth and fifth rounds before finally calling it to an end.

"I did the best I could to let the fight go on, but the time comes when enough is enough, and that was enough," Lane said.

Even after Akinwande, who had never lost before, was penalized for holding in the second round he continued to hang onto Lewis every time the champion tried to punch.

Even Akinwande's trainer, Turner, pleaded with his fighter not to hold after Lane called another time out in the fifth round.

"All you got to do is fight the man," Turner said.

"I didn't think I was holding," Akinwande said. "I was trying to fight inside. I wanted to get inside but he didn't want to back up."

Lewis, who fought with abandon for one of the few times of his career, retained his World Boxing Council heavyweight championship, and now awaits the winner of a match between Michael Moorer and Holyfield — assuming they fight this fall.

"If I could've knocked him out, I would've knocked him out," Lewis said. "I wish he could have fought so I could show more of my talents. Akinwande can't hit hard. He wanted to hug all night."

Lewis avoided a disaster of his own in the third round when Akinwande landed a monumental right hand and, although Lane did not rule it a knockdown, Lewis fell to his hand.

"His right hand hit the ground, his glove," said Marc Ratner, the executive director of the athletic commission, after watching the replay. "It should've been a knockdown."

But at least Lewis, who earned $1.5 million, had rude intentions for once. Criticized often for fighting from his heels, he charged Akinwande from the beginning.

At the tail of the fourth round, Lewis (31-1, 25 knockouts) landed a heavy left that dazed Akinwande (32-1-1).

Akinwande, who is 6-foot-7 (2 meters) with a reach of 86 inches, didn't use the reach at all except to wrap his arms around Lewis. He threw only 107 punches, landing 30, while Lewis landed 87 of 174.

Akinwande lost all four rounds on two scorecards. His $1-million purse was being withheld pending an investigation from the Nevada State Athletic Commission. Under a state law enacted Friday, the commission can strip him of his entire purse, not just 10 percent.

"This is a different ball game" from Tyson, said Dr. Elias Ghanem, the commission chairman. "The commission will have to decide what to do."

Ratner said a hearing would be set, probably next week, to begin possible disciplinary proceedings against Akinwande.

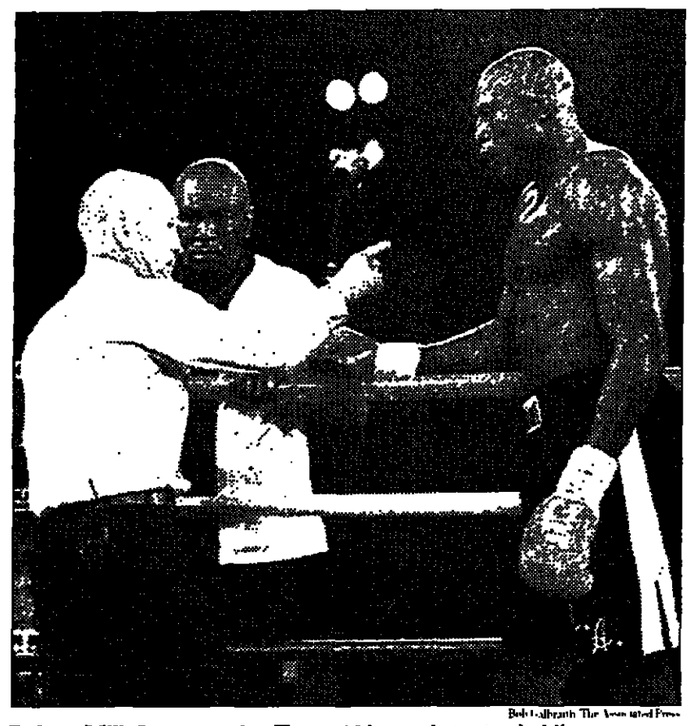
"I could just see everything happening all over again," Ratner said. "But boxing is the most resilient sport there is. It will come back."

The operative word all along had been awkward. Even Don King, Akinwande's promoter, who now has no important heavyweights under contract, stumbled down a short staircase while leaving the ring before the opening bell. And then, absurdly, both fighters tripped down together during a first-round exchange.

Promoter Dino Duva said Lane did the right thing in a fight that did nothing to bring back credibility to the sport in the wake of the Tyson debacle.

"I'm ashamed, and I'm sorry to say this sport is in trouble," Duva said.

(AP, NYT)



Bob Galbraith/The Associated Press

Referee Mills Lane warning Henry Akinwande to stop holding.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The Tour de France moves from the Pyrenees to the Alps, who will wear the polka-dot jersey of the 'King of the Mountains'?

Cycling:

14 - 27 July, LIVE,
The Tour de France
The week's action starts in Pau on the Spanish border and ends within a stones throw of Switzerland, in Courchevel

Football:

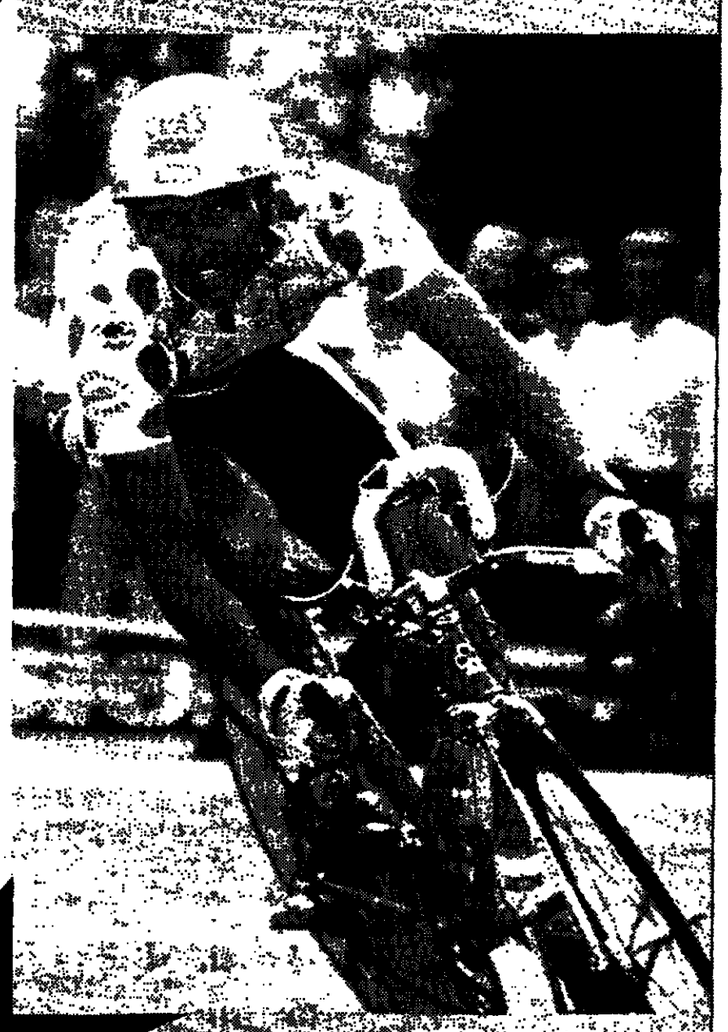
17 July, LIVE,
Gothenburg v Liverpool
With the start of the football season just around the corner Liverpool travel to take on Swedish Champions Gothenburg

Athletics:

16 July, LIVE,
IAAF Grand Prix 1, Nice
Nice is the 12th leg of the Grand Prix series and some of the world's top competitors will be in action

Indy car:

20 July, LIVE,
The PPG CART World Series, Ontario, Canada
The 11th leg of the CART World Series comes from the 1.8 mile temporary road course which runs alongside Lake Ontario



Eurosport, the No 1 sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available via cable and satellite.

PEDALING FOR GLORY

International Herald Tribune editor Samuel Abt has been writing about bicycle racing for two decades. In his new book, he covers the 1996 pro bicycle racing season – one of the most dramatic in history. From the ice and snow of the early races in March to the sweltering heat at the Summer Olympics, the book follows the races and the racers in what Greg LeMond once described as the toughest job in the world.

Pedaling for Glory (US$14.95) can be ordered through quality bookstores everywhere or from:
Motorbooks International, POB 1,
Osceola, Wisconsin, USA 54020.

GOLF Open Contenders Hit Top Form p. 18 **BOXING** Heavyweight Debacle p.19 **BASEBALL** A 10-Inning No-Hitter p.19

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Boldon Up To Speed

ATHLETICS Ato Boldon of Trinidad and Tobago blazed to the third-fastest 200 meters Sunday ever at the Stuttgart International meeting.

Boldon finished in 19.77 seconds in his tuneup the World Championships in Athens.

Boldon also won the 100 meters in a fast 9.90 seconds, easily beating U.S. champion Maurice Greene, who finished at 10.04.

In the 200 meters, Boldon pulled away from Greene and Frankie Fredericks of Namibia on the last curve to win. The winning time bettered his own best mark this year of 19.82.

Greene finished second at 19.89, Fredericks third at 19.93. *(AP)*



Thomas Kienzle/The Associated Press

Ato Boldon celebrating his 200-meter victory in Stuttgart.

Mantilla Untroubled

TENNIS Felix Mantilla beat Juan Albert Viloca in the all-Spanish final of the Swiss Open in Gstaad on Sunday.

Mantilla, the No. 6 seed, won the final 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. He did not lose a set in the tournament.

It was the sixth time in seven years a Spaniard has won the title; Russia's Yevgeni Kafelnikov broke the streak in 1995.

• Magnus Norman won his first ATP title, beating Spanish rookie Juan-Antonio Marin in the Swedish Open final in Bastad on Sunday.

The first set went to a tiebreak, but Norman dominated the second to win 7-5, 6-2 in little more than an hour. *(AP)*

Wales Holds Off Eagles

RUGBY UNION Fly half Arwel Thomas scored a try with just over 10 minutes to play to give Wales a 28-23 victory over the United States at Balboa Park in San Francisco on Saturday.

The Eagles dominated possession, but could not contain the Welsh winger Wayne Proctor, who scored three tries.

The Eagles scored two tries; the second, by winger Vaea Anitoni, leveled the score at 23-23.

• Australia scored three tries in the last 20 minutes to beat England 25-6 in a one-off international in Sydney on Saturday.

After an hour's play Australia led 8-6, but then its backs cut loose as the English, 12 of whom had just finished the British Lions tour of South Africa, grew tired.

Ben Tune, Matt Burke George Gregan and Tim Horan scored Australia's tries. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

Germany Keeps Crown

SOCCER Sandra Minnert and Birgit Prinz scored as Germany, the reigning champion, beat Italy 2-0 in the European women's championship final in Oslo on Saturday. *(Reuters)*

The Real Tour Begins As Mountains Loom

But Sprinters Enjoy Flat Stage And Zabel Wins in Photo Finish

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PAU, France — After nine days and more than 1,700 kilometers (1,054 miles) of racing, the Tour de France arrived Sunday at its real starting point.

Forget Cedric Vasseur, the man in the overall leader's yellow jersey. Forget Erik Zabel, Nicola Minali and Jeroen Blijlevens, the sprinters who have dominated the first week along with Mario Cipollini, now a dropout with knee miseries. Forget the tumultuous charges

TOUR DE FRANCE

to the line by several dozen riders.

Starting Monday, the Tour enters the mountains, where the favorites will take charge.

"In three days, we'll know who has lost the Tour," predicted Laurent Dufaux, a fine climber with Festina who finished fourth in the Tour last year.

Who has won it is a question that should not be answered, at the earliest, until the race emerges from the Alps on July 22. The answer may not even be given until the last long time trial, July 26, a day before the finale in Paris.

In their last fling for a while, the sprinters were at the forefront again Sunday in the eighth of 21 daily stages, 161.5 kilometers in hot and sometimes showery weather from the sweet-wine center of Sauternes to the hospitable city of Pau at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Once again it was Zabel, a German who rides for the Telekom team, who crossed the line first, a hair ahead of Minali, an Italian with Batik, and Blijlevens, a Dutchman with TVM. Fourth was Frederic Moncassin, a Frenchman with Gan, who has been seeking his first victory all season and who was eighth Saturday into Bordeaux, the sprinter's showpiece.

Zabel won there, too, the second of his three victories in the opening week. In Pau, he and the three other top finishers crossed the line nearly perfectly aligned. The cameras and the judge gave the verdict to Zabel, who used the track trick of throwing his bicycle across the finish to get that minute but precious margin of victory.

Moncassin, who was charging hardest but from behind, looked like a winner if the course had lasted another meter.

Zabel was timed in 3 hours 22 minutes 42 seconds, as was most of the 186-man field. Vasseur continued to wear the yellow jersey, leading by 1:21 over Zabel, who benefited from a 20-second time deduction as the stage winner.

Neither is likely to star in the Pyrenees, where the racing will change. After all their time on the plains, the riders will have to adjust to climbing, to using muscles they have not called on for more than a week and to pushing huge gears that were not needed on the flat.

In addition, the two days in the Pyrenees will demand different strategies. "On Monday," Dufaux said, "the difficulties will come in a regular order. Tuesday, toward Andorra, they're all concentrated toward the finish."

The Monday stage will comprise four huge climbs, evenly spaced. On Tuesday, the riders tackle five peaks, three of them within 50 kilometers of the finish in the principality of Andorra. That stage is scheduled to last nearly eight hours.

On Wednesday, the terrain descends from the Pyrenees into a long downhill to Perpignan, where the sprinters — or those who lasted through the mountains — may star again.

Before then, the riders to watch for include Bjarne Riis, Jan Ullrich, Abraham Olano, Richard Virenque, Luc Leblanc, Laurent Jalabert, Davide Rebellin, Oscar Camenzind, Marco Pantani, Peter Luttenberger and Dufaux.

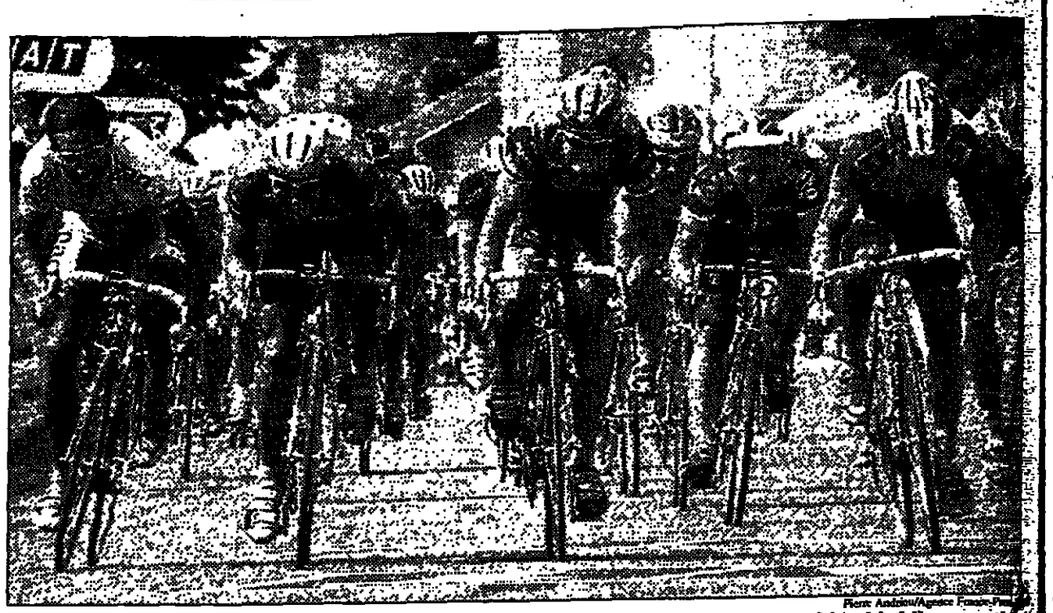
None of those climbers and all-around riders has been mentioned often in the first week while they were content to stay in the field and try to avoid being injured in crashes. That was a fate that forced the withdrawal from the Tour of such dark horses as Tony Rominger, Evgeni Berzin and Ivan Gotti.

Another man to withdraw was Alex Zulle, who has finished as high as second in the Tour and who started this 84th edition with 12 screws firmly imbedded in his left collarbone and shoulder and, many suspected, a screw loose somewhere. Zulle, a Swiss with ONCE, broke his collarbone in a crash in the Tour of Switzerland last month but, after surgery, was back on a stationary bicycle two days later and made it to the start of the Tour in Rouen 10 days afterward.

He was a throwback to the days when Tour riders soldiered on despite weather, injury, bad roads and faulty equipment. Suffering and persevering are what the Tour de France, and bicycle racing in general, is all about — suffering and persevering for hours, day after day, especially in the mountains.

In an age when the riders have to be asked by the Tour's organizers not to use their mobile phones during a stage to call their agents, girlfriends and haberdashers, Zulle stood out in his devotion to the old ways. But, uncomfortable and fearing further injury in a crash, he admitted finally that he risked too much to make it to the mountains.

He went home Thursday.



Pierre Andrieu/Agence France-Presse

Erik Zabel, second from left, wearing the green jersey as the Tour's best sprinter, pushing his bike over the finish line Sunday ahead of Frederic Moncassin, left, Nicola Minali, middle, and Jeroen Blijlevens, right.

Drugs: A 1967 Lesson Unlearned

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PAU, France — Far from the action of the Tour de France, a man and woman made their way Sunday up the desolate Mont Ventoux in Provence to honor a rider who died during the bicycle race 30 years ago.

He was Tom Simpson, the 30-year-old British star who collapsed on July 13, 1967 during the 13th stage, from Marseilles to Carpentras, during a climb up the Ventoux in abnormally hot weather. Taken by helicopter to a nearby hospital, he did not come out of his coma.

Simpson was found to have had vials of amphetamines, two of them empty, in the pockets of his jersey. Doctors ruled that the drugs had allowed his body to override its warning mechanisms against suffocating heat and fatigue. In effect, he rode past exhaustion into death.

There is a monument to Simpson on the Ventoux now where he fell, a couple of kilometers from its scree-covered top. His widow, Helen, and her second husband, Barry Hoban, a British teammate of Simpson's that day, drove up the mountain Sunday to lay flowers at the monument. Simpson's daughter, Joanne, was scheduled to attend the ceremony after she ascended the mountain by bicycle.

Simpson's was the most dramatic incident of doping in the Tour but hardly the only one. Drugs have been a problem in bicycle racing probably since the sport started a century ago, and they continue to be so. Only Friday, the Tour's organizers announced the disqualification of Djamolidine Abdoujaparov, an Uzbek rider with the Lotto team, for a positive drug finding earlier in the week.

He was caught by the Tour's daily inspection of the overall leader, the winner of that day's stage and three riders selected at random, as he was. Although his was the first doping disqualification announced in the Tour this decade, a handful of riders are caught in other races each year. Many use amphetamines, as Abdoujaparov's urine showed he had.

A more sophisticated drug, not yet discernible in urine tests, is EPO, which was developed nearly a decade ago to aid people with kidney diseases. It produces an elevated number of red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the muscles.

More oxygen is just what riders also need to let them ride longest at their strongest. But EPO sometimes makes the blood so thick with red blood cells that it is suspected of having cost a couple of dozen riders' lives by shutting down their hearts as they slept.

It has been no secret in the professional sport that some riders, monitored by their team doctors, use EPO as well as the human growth hormone. This spring, at the urging of Italian riders especially, the sport's governing body, the International Cycling Union, began spot checks to monitor EPO.

In surprise visits to team hotels, technicians draw a bit of blood from designated riders. If their hematocrit level — the number of red blood cells — is more than 50 percent, the riders are banned from competition for two weeks.

Nearly a dozen riders have been sanctioned this season. The most prominent was Claudio Chiappucci, who was forced to sit out the start of the Giro d'Italia in May. His absence there was a major factor when his Asics team was passed over by the Tour de France organizers.



Patrick Kovarik/Agence France-Presse

Erik Zabel of Germany showing his margin of victory in the eighth stage.

Despite Pit Delay, Villeneuve Wins in Britain

The Associated Press

SILVERSTONE, England — Jacques Villeneuve won the British Grand Prix on Sunday to come within four points of Michael Schumacher at the top of the Formula One drivers' championship.

The Canadian gained his fourth victory of the season, in spite of a slow pit

FORMULA ONE

stop, after Schumacher and Mikka Hakkinen both dropped out when leading.

Schumacher went out on the 38th lap with a problem at the left rear of the car, and Hakkinen went out on the 53d lap with a blown engine.

The victory for the Williams-Renault gave Villeneuve 43 points to 47 for Schumacher with 9 of 17 races completed. Villeneuve has failed to finish four races this season as he has tried to live up to his billing as the preseason favorite to win the world title.

Second place went to Jean Alesi, a Frenchman, in a Benetton. Alexander Wurz, an Austrian, took third, also in a Benetton. It was only Wurz's third Formula One race after taking over for Gerhard Berger following Berger's sinus surgery last month.

David Coulthard finished fourth in a McLaren-Mercedes followed by Ralf Schumacher for Jordan and defending world champion Damon Hill in an Arrows-Yamaha. Sixth place is worth one point in the drivers standings — it was Hill's first point of the season.

Hill was wildly cheered by home fans as he crossed the finish line. In the days leading up to the race the Briton had been embroiled in a public dispute with team owner Tom Walkinshaw.

Walkinshaw said Hill was unmotivated and Hill answered, saying his car was underpowered.

Villeneuve took the lead from the pole position and led through the first 22 laps. He and Schumacher had pulled almost 30 seconds ahead of the rest of the field when Villeneuve made a disastrous pit stop. Villeneuve dropped back to seventh after the stop took 33.6 seconds as the crew wrestled with a sticky lug nut on the front left wheel.

Schumacher seemed bound for victory with a 35-second lead when his car stalled on the 38th lap.

Villeneuve moved into the lead, but after another pit stop, yielded to Hakkinen, who took over the top spot on the 45th lap and stayed in front until his engine blew on the 53d, handing the lead back to Villeneuve.

The race had to be restarted after Heinz-Harald Frentzen in a Williams stalled at the starting line. The race was reduced a lap to 59, and Frentzen was forced to start from the back. He spun out on the first lap after the restart along with Uyko Katayama, forcing the first four laps to be run under a safety flag.



David Jones/Reuters

Jacques Villeneuve racing ahead at the start of the British Grand Prix.



Every country has its own AT&T Access Number which makes calling home or to other countries really easy. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from and you'll get the clearest connections home. And be sure to charge your calls on your AT&T Calling Card. It'll help you avoid outrageous phone charges on your hotel bill and save you beaucoup de francs (up to 60%*). Check the list for AT&T Access Numbers.

Steps to follow for easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from
2. Dial the phone number you're calling
3. Dial the calling card number listed

AT&T Access Numbers

EUROPE

Austria●○	022-903-011
Belgium●	0-800-100-10
France	0-800-99-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece●	00-800-1311
Ireland□	1-800-550-000
Italy●	172-1011
Netherlands●	0800-022-9111
Russia●▲(Moscow)♦	755-5042
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland●	0800-89-0011
United Kingdom▲	0500-89-0011
	0800-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt●(Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Saudi Arabia◇	1-800-10

AFRICA

Ghana	0191
South Africa	0-800-99-0123

Can't find the Access Number for the country you're calling from? Just ask an operator for AT&T Direct® Service or visit our Web site at http://www.att.com/traveler

AT&T

*Some restrictions apply. Local surcharges may apply. Public phones require local coin payment during the call. †Additional charges may apply. ♦Wait for second dial tone. ◇Public phones require a special coin payment during the call.

صكذا من الاصل